(24) Auxiliary verb → primary (11) Tense; model (13)

Model verb (a part of Auxiliary verb)

Date: ______ Page: ______

Model verb

(10) Model Auxiliary verb
↓
Original Auxiliary verb
क्योंकि ये M.V का काम कभी भी नहीं करते है बल्कि M.V की हमेशा सहायता करते है और इन्हें दूसरे किसी रूप में नहीं पायाजाता है
* ये Main verb के बिना काम नहीं कर सकते है।
↓
(Shall, will, can, may, would, should, could, might, must, ought)

③ Marginal A.V./Semi model A. verb
Marginal A.V और primary verb Auxilliary और Main verb दोनों रूप में प्रयोग किए जाते है।
↓
Dare, Need, & used to.

"May" (सकना के अर्थ में)

May is a model auxiliary verb it is mainly used in the sence of present tense and future tense. Its same form is used with all types of subjects whether they are singular and plural in number. It can never be used alone without main verb and doesnot have infinitive or participial form in any case. the suffix 's' or 'es' can never be added to the last of 'May' when it is used with the subject of singular number of third person In present tense, 'do or does' as auxiliary verb can never be used in any type of sentence in which the model auxiliary verb 'May is used.

- The original form (base form) of main verb that is also called infinitive should always be used with it but the sign of the infinitive (to) always remains 'un-expressed i.e hidden 'May' like other modal auxiliary verbs denotes

politenace → विनम्रता → इसके लिए सबसे बेहतरीन could का प्रयोग है।

different sense and meaning according to its different uses that are mentioned below systematically.

Use:-01:- The modal verb 'May' is originally used in the sence of asking for and granting permission

Pattern:- (a) Aff:- May + sub + V_1 + obj + comp.?

1. क्या मैं यहाँ खेल सकता हूँ ?
→ May I play here ?
क्या मैं इस कमरे से बाहर जा सकता हूँ ?
→ May I go out of this room ?

(In the sense of Asking for permission)

आज्ञा लिया जाता है तब Interrogative sentence
आज्ञा दिया जाता है तब Assertive sentence

Pattern (B):- Affir:- Sub + May + V_1 + obj + comp.

(1) आप यहाँ बैठ सकते हैं।
→ you may seat here.
(2) अब आप अपनी सभी पुस्तकें ले सकते हो।
→ Now, you may take all your books.

In the sense of granting permission

* अगर किसी वाक्य के अंत में सकता हो, सकती हो, सकते हो और उस वाक्य से योग्यता / क्षमता का बोध हो तब वहा can का प्रयोग होगा लेकिन May का प्रयोग कदापि नहीं होगा

Note:- Now a day. The use of 'can' in place of 'may' in informal style has begun to come in vogue to denote the sense of asking for and granting permission.

Date: Page:

क्या मैं यहाँ खेल सकता हूँ?

Can i play here

क्या मैं इस कमरे से बाहर जा सकता हूँ?

Can i go out of this room. (~~in the sence of askı~~

(in the sense of asking for permission)

Note! - But in the case of denial (→ नकारा गया) permission "The use of "can not or can't"/"~~must~~not or ~~must~~n't" in place of "~~may~~ not (Mayn't)" is considered better.

Can't / Mustn't is used in place of Mayn't (Maynot)

pattern: - Sub + Can + not + V' + obj + Comp

क्या मैं यहाँ खेल सकता हूँ?

→ May i play here?

Can not

हाँ, खेल सकते हैं।

Yes, you may.

Cannot

नहीं, नहीं खेल सकते हैं।

Can't

No, you can't or, No, you must not.

क्या मैं इस कमरे से बाहर जा सकता हूँ।

May i go out of this room?

हाँ जा सकते हैं।

yes, you may.

नहीं, नहीं जा सकते हैं।

No, you can't or, No, you ~~Might~~ Must not

Rule:-2:- The model verb "May" is used at the begining of optative sentence that lasts with the note of exclamation (!) to denote the sense of wish, pray, bless, and curse ✱ ~~No~~ save, bless, life ~~आ~~ optative senten में आजाए तब May का प्रयोग हम understood कर सकते हैं।

Optative sentence

Date: ______ Page: ______

pattern!- May + Sub + V_1 + Obj + Comp !

May + Sub + not + V_1 + obj + Comp !

Ex!- आपको शानदार सफलता मिले।

May you get a grand success! (wish)

आपकी उम्र लम्बी हो।

May you live long! (bless)

ईश्वर आपकी सहायता करे।

May God help you! (pray)

वे दोनों शीघ्र बर्बाद हो जाएं।

May they both be ruined soon! (curse)

Note!- The model verb 'May' can be disappeared/Vanished from the optative sentence if the main verb save, live or bless is used but The sign of exclamation (!) Can never be removed from optative sentence

Ex!- May our unity live long!

or, long live our unity!

May God save you from all types of evils!

or, God save you from all types of evils.

May God bless you!

God bless you!

Rule!-3!- The model verb 'May' will be used in the subordinate adverb clause to denote the sense purpose if the principle clause ie. main clause is in present tense in the complex sentence, that, so that, so as to, that, in order that, in order to etc. are used as the conjunction

(Purpose indicating Conj
↳ subordinate adverb clause

Date: Page:

He works hard that he may succeed at Board exam.

That / so that / in order that → जिससे कि

in order to / so as to → ताकि के अर्थ में

~~He works hard that he could succeed at board exam.~~ → error (May) ✓

Pattern :- sub + V^1/V^5 + obj + compt that + subj + may + V^1 + obj + comp.

or, sub + V^1/V^5 + obj + comp + so that + sub + may + V^1 + obj + comp

or, sub + V^1/V^5 + obj + comp + in order that + sub + may + V^1 + obj + comp

or, sub + V^1/V^5 + obj + comp + in order to / so as to (ताकि) + sub + may + V^1 + obj + comp.

वह कठिन परिश्रम करता है जिससे कि वह वार्षिक परीक्षा में सफल हो सके।

He works hard so that he may succeed in the annual examination.

आपको मेरी उमर लग जाये।
May you live (लाइव / जीना) even my life.

वह प्रतिदिन सुबह में व्यायाम करता है जिससे कि (ताकि) वह स्वस्थ रह सके।

→ He takes exercise everyday in the morning in order that / so that / that / in order to / so as to he may stay (remain) healthy.

मैं परीक्षा भवन में उसकी सहायता करना चाहता हूँ ताकि वह परीक्षा पास कर सके।

→ I want to help him in the examination hall in order to / so as to he may pass the examination.

Date: ______ Page: ______

Rule:- 4:- The model verb 'May' is also used to denote the sense of possibility and uncertainity

(ऐसी संभावना जो natural phenomenon हो तो उसके लिए May or Might का प्रयोग किया जाता है)

वह शहर से घर आ सकता है।

He can/May/Might come to house from city.

आज वर्षा हो सकती है।

It May/Might rain today.

" 90% + संभावना → Can (जब natural phenomenon न हो)

60%-70% संभावना → May.

30% + संभावना → Might.

Pattern:- (a) :- Sub + May + V_1 + obj + comp

Sub + May + not + V_1 + obj + comp.

Ex:-

आज रात वर्षा हो सकती है।

→ It May rain tonight.

आज वे दोनों शहर से घर वापस आ सकते है।

They both can/May/Might come back to house from city today.

श्याम का भाई उसके बारे में हमें कुछ बता सकता है।

Shyam's brother May tell us something about him.

(b) Sub + May + be (V_1) + Comp

Sub + May + not + be (V_1) + comp

वह पुस्तकालय में हो सकती है।

She May be in the library.

इस थैले में कुछ हो सकता है।

There May be something in this bag.

(had to pay fine) (having) ~~अपूर्ण~~ Current electricity 

3. मेरी कुछ पुस्तकें उसकी अलमारी में हो सकती है।
Some books of mine / ~~My~~ ~~some~~ some of my book May be in his/her Almirah.

(C) Sub + may + ~~have~~ be + V_4 + obj + comp
Sub + may + not + ~~have~~ be + V_4 + obj + comp

आज रात वर्षा होते रह सकती है।
It may be raining tonight.

वहाँ जोरों से हवा बहती रह सकती है।
It may be blowing hard there.

(होते रह सकती है — may + be + ve → कार्य का लगातार होना)

similar ~~to~~ → (infinitive + to have) only

(d) Sub + may + have + ~~to~~ to + V_1 + obj + comp.
Sub + may + not + have + to + V_1 + obj + comp.
} possibility + ~~विवशता~~ किसी कार्य करने की बाध्यता / विवशता

1. तुमदोनों को जुर्माना चुकाना पड़ सकता है।
→ You both may have to pay fine
2. तुम्हारे दोस्त को शहर वापस जाना पड़ सकता है।
→ Your friend may have to go back to city.
3. मुझे इस कुआँ से पानी खिंचना पड़ सकता है।
I may have to draw water from this well.

(e) The model verb 'May' denotes ~~unc~~ uncertainity about the work done in the past time. When present perfect form 'have + past participiple (V^3)' ~~is~~ used with it.

May से ~~समान्य~~ present या future के भाव को व्यक्त करता है।
लेकिन May का प्रयोग जब past tense के साथ हो तो वे बीते हुए समय में किसी कार्य के अनिश्चितता का बोध कराता है।

(1) Sub + may + have + V_3 + obj + comp
Sub + may + not + have + V_3 + obj + comp.

(Some - Affirmative
Any - Negative/Interrogative)

1. आपने गाँधीजी का नाम सुना होगा।
→ You may have heared the name of ~~Mahatma~~ gandhi ji.
2. वह पानी की तलाश में कहीं गया होगा।
→ He may have gone ~~any~~where (some) ~~else~~ in search of water
3. वह बच्चों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ायी होगी।
→ She may have taught students english.

(ii) Sub + may + have + been (V³) + comp.
1. Sub + may + not + have + V³(been) + comp
1. वह दिल्ली में रही होगी।
→ She may have been in delhi.
2. यहाँ कुछ रहा होगा। → There may have been something here.
3. श्याम अपने कमरे में रहा होगा।
Shyam may have been in his room.
4.

Rule:- 5!- The model verb 'May' can be used in place of "to be allow / permitted to" to express the sense of permission

to be allowed to / permited to
↓
Is/are/am

In a sentence:- is/are/am allowed to
or, is/are/am permitted to.

✓ तुम यहाँ बैठ सकते हो। तुम्हें यहाँ बैठने की इजाजत है।
you may seat here or, you are allowed (permitted) to seat here

Aff:- Sub + is/am/are + allowed (permitted) + to + V_1 + obj + comp
Sub + is/am/are + not + permitted (allowed) + to + V_1 + obj + comp.

i.e → Sub + may + V_1 + obj + comp.
Sub + may + not + V_1 + obj + comp

आपको इस दौड प्रतियोगिता में दौडने की इजाजत है। Competition

→ you are allowed to run in this race competison

you may run in this race competison

तुम्हारे दोस्त को यहाँ बैठने की इजाजत नहीं है।

your friend is not permitted / allowed to seat here.

your friend may not seat here.

Rule:-6: The Model verb 'May + be' is used ~~to~~ in place of perhaps (शायद) in the same sence ~~of p~~ to denote the sense of possibility

होसकता है, आज रात वर्षा हो। or, संभवतः / शायद आज रात वर्षा हो।

— perhaps / probabily / May be, it will rains tonight

हो सकता है, वह अपने कमरे में हो।

perhaps / probabily / May be, he is in his room.

Rule:-7: The model verb 'May + be' (संभव है कि ..... हो) is also used in the sense of probabily (it is possible) to denote the sense of possibility.

Sub + may + be + adj + yet + sub + (not) + be adj

संभव है कि वह धनी हो फिर भी संतुष्ट न हो।

He may be ~~reach~~ rich / wealthy yet not be Contented

संभव है कि वह गरीब हो फिर भी खुश हो।

He may be poor yet be happy.

Translate the following into English with the help modelverbs

1. वह आपके जेब से कुछ निकाला होगा।
→ He may have taken something out of your pocket

2. टेलीफोन पर राधा की उसके पिताजी से बात हुई होगी।
→ Radha may have had a talk with her father on telephone

3. संभव है कि वह स्वस्थ्य न हो फिर भी दौड़ प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने के लिए तैयार है।
→ He may not be healthy yet be ready to take part in the competition

4. प्रधानाध्यापक को उन्हें विद्यालय से निष्काषित करना पड़ सकता है।
→ The principle may have to rusticate them from school.

5. उनमें से कुछ गावों में संक्रामक बिमारियाँ फैलते रह सकती हैं।
→ infectous diseases may be spreading in some villages of them.

6. हो सकता है आज क्रिकेट मैच दो बजे शुरू हो।
→ Maybe, the cricket match start at 2'o' clock today

7. क्या मुझे द्वितीय श्रेणी के टिकट से प्रथम श्रेणी में यात्रा करने की अनुमति है?
→ Am I allowed to travel in first class with the second class ticket.

8. क्या उनमें से कुछ नदियों का जल स्तर लगातार बढ़ता रह सकता है?
→ May the water level of some rivers of them be going on increasing at a stretch

9. दिवंगत आत्मा को स्वर्ग में चीर शांति मिले।
→ May Departed soul get eternal peace in the heaven

गरीब

10. केन्द्र सरकार देश के किसानों क्रय सकती ~~स~~ शक्ति बढ़ाना चाहती है जिससे कि वे कृषि के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बन सके।

→ The central government wants to increase the purchasing ~~sell~~ strength of poor farmers of ~~India~~ country in order that they may self sufficient in field of agriculture.

11. वे दोनों शीघ्र बर्बाद हो जाएँ।

→ May they both be ruined soon!

12. आपको देने के लिए उसके पास कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

→ He may not have ~~something~~ anything to give you

13. वह प्रतिदिन सुबह में टहलता है जिससे कि वह दुबारा बिमार न पड़ सकें।

→ He walks everyday in the morning in order to he may not ~~ill~~ again.

14. आपको प्रत्येक विषय में विशिष्ट अंक मिले।

→ May you get distinction ~~marks~~ in each subjects.!

15. वह अपने वर्ग में प्रथम आने के लिए कठीन प्रयास करता है जिससे की उसे विद्यालय की ओर से छात्रवृत्ति मिले

→ He ~~works~~ tries hard ~~for~~ to stand first in his class in order that he may get scholarship on the behalf of school.

Can (सकना के अर्थ में)

Date: ______ Page: ______

Can is a model verb. its single form is used with all types of subjects whether they are singular or plural in number. it can never be used without main verb. it does not have the infinitive or participle form in any case. it is mainly used to denote the sense of present tense and future tense. in present tense the suffix 's' or 'es' can never be added to the last of 'can'. if it is used with the singular subject of third person in any circumstense in present tense "do or does" as Auxiliary verb can never be used in any type of sentence in which "Can is used as model auxilliary verb", the original form (base form/V') of main verb. that is called infinitive must be used with it (can) but the sign of infinitive (to) always remains understood (i-e) hidden. Can like other model auxiliary verbs denotes various sense and meaning according to its different uses that have been mentioned below one by one.

{Infinitive without sign (to) → Bare Infinitive}

Rule:-1:- The model verb 'can' is originally used to denote the sense of power, capacity, potentiality or ability of a person or thing at present time

Pattern (A):- Sub + M.V (Can) + V₁ + obj + comp
Sub + M.V (Can) + not + V₁ + obj + comp.

मैं दस मिनट के अन्दर आपके इस सवाल को हल कर सकता हूँ।

I Can solve question of yours with in 10 minuts

वह आपको हरा सकता है।
He Can ~~def~~ beat you..

मैं अकेले इस वजन को उठा सकता हूँ।
I Can lift this weight single handed.

वह अंग्रेजी में आपसे बात कर सकती है।
SHe Can talk with you in english.

मैं अच्छी तरह से हिन्दी बोल सकता हूँ।
→ I Can Speak hindi well.

मैं इसे सह सकता हूँ।
I Can ~~Tolerate~~ bear this

Pattern-B:- Affi:- Sub + Can + be + V_4 + obj + comp.
Neg:- Sub + Cannot + be + V_4 + obj + comp.

वह लगातार दस मील दौड़ते ~~र~~ रह सकता है।
He Can be running 10 miles ~~Continuously~~ / at a stretch.

वह अंग्रेजी में आपसे बात ~~करत~~ रह सकती है।
She Can be ~~Speak~~ talking to you in ~~eq~~ english.

मैं धुप में आप के साथ कार्य करते रह सकता हूँ।
I Can be ~~coo~~ doing work / working with you in the sun

Note:- The model verb "Can + not (Can't)" denotes the sense of absence of power, potentiality, capacity or ability of a person or thing at present time.
Sub + Can + not + V_1 + obj + comp.

Date: ______ Page: ______

मैं बीस मिनट के अन्दर इस कविता को कंठस्थ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

→ I Cannot ~~get~~ learn this poem by heart ~~by heard~~ within 20 minute.

आप मुझे नहीं हरा सकते हैं।

you ~~can not~~ cannot ~~deafe~~ defeat me

Rule:-2:- In present tense "be able to" be also used in place of can to denote the sense of power, potentiality, Capacity or ability of a person or thing.

Sub + is/am/are + able + to + V_1 + obj + comp

Sub + is/am/are + not + able + to + V_1 + obj + comp

Ex - मेरे अन्दर इस नदी को तैरकर पार करने की क्षमता है।

I am able to swim a cross this river.

or. I can swim across the river.

मेरे दोस्त के अन्दर आपकी इस गाडी को ~~खा~~ खरिदने का सामर्थ्य नहीं है।

~~I-O~~ My friend is not able to buy ~~your~~ this Car of yours.

or. My friend Cannot buy this car of yours.

उसके अन्दर खडा होने की शक्ति नहीं है।

He is not able to stand ~~up~~

He Cannot stand

वह मुझे नहीं हरा पाता है।

He is not able to defeat me

He Can't defeat me.

उससे एक भी शब्द नहीं बोला जाता है।
He is not able to speak even a word
He Cannot ~~able to~~ speak even a word

Rule:-3:- The model verb 'can' is also used to express the sense of prohibition & ban (निषेधात्मा)
Sub+ Can + not + V_1 + obj + comp.
इस विमान के अन्दर कोई धूम्रपान ~~नहीं~~ कर सख्त मना है।
Anybody ~~You~~ cannot smoke inside this plane
~~A~~ it is stricktly prohibited to smoke inside this Plane

यहाँ गाड़ियाँ नहीं खड़ी की जा सकती है।
or, यहाँ गाड़ी खड़ा करना सख्त मना है।
Cars cannot be parked here.
it is stricktly prohibitted to park cars here

Rule:-4:- In present tense, The model verb 'can' has begun to be used in place of 'may'. in the sense of Asking for and gurrantting the permission in informal style, that is to say in spoken english. even in this sense the use of may is supposed much more suitable and better than that of can.

pattern:- A:- Affirmative :- Can+Sub + V_1 + Obj + comp
Neg :- ~~Sub+~~ Can + Sub+ not + V_1 + obj + comp

क्या परीक्षा देने के लिए मैं आपकी यह कलम ले सकता हूँ।
Can i take this pen of yours to take examination
yes, you can.
~~yo~~ No, you can't

Date: ________ Page: ________

क्या मैं अन्दर जा सकता हूँ।
Can I go inside?
Yes you can
No you can't

(B) Aff :- Sub + Can + V_1 + obj + comp
Neg :- Sub + Can + not + V_1 + obj + comp.

Ex :- अब आप अपने भाई को घर ले जा सकते हैं।
Now, you can take your brother to house

आप इस कमरे से बाहर नहीं जा सकता है।
You ~~Can not~~ Cannot go out of this room

Rule :-5 :- The model verb 'can' is also used to denote the sense of likelihood (अधिक बहुत संभावना).

Pattern :- A :- Aff :- Sub + Can + V_1 + obj + comp
Neg :- Sub + Cannot + V_1 + obj + comp.

Ex :- वे दोनों सूर्यास्त से पहले बाद वापस आ सकते हैं।
They both can come back to house before the sunset.

भारी वर्षा संपूर्ण फसल को बर्बाद कर सकता है
Heavy rainfall can spoil whole ~~Crops~~ harvest.

B :- Aff :- Sub + Can + V_1(be) + comp
Sub + Cannot + V_1(be) + comp

Ex :- मीजिल्स बच्चों के लिए बिलकुल खतरनाक हो सकता है।
Mizzeles can be quite dangerous of childrens.

Uncertainity < Can/may → General Sentence; Might/would → clause में

इस नदी में तैरना बच्चों के लिए खतरनाक हो सकता है

~~To see~~ it can be risky for childrens to swim in this rivers.

आपकी गाडी इस शहर में कहीं नहीं हो सकती है।

your car cannot be anywhere in this city.

Rule:-6:- The model verb 'can' will denote the sense of possibi-lity or uncertainity of the work done in past time, when present perfect form 'have + past participle (V_3)' is used with it (can).

pattern:- Aff:- Sub + Can + have + V_3 + obj + comp.
Neg:- Sub + Can + not + have + V_3 + obj + comp.

Ex:- वह आपकी बात छिप कर सुनी होगी (छिपकर सुनना → over heared)

She can have overheared your talk conversation

(It is possible but not certain)

आपके पिताजी डाक से पैसा भेजे होंगे।

Your father can have sent money by post.

(it is possible but not certain)

रास्ते में कुछ रहा होगा।

There can have been something on the way.

Note:- Normal sentences में Can/May का use
Clause में would / ~~May~~ Might का use होगा

Normal वह आगरा गया होगा
He can have gone to agra.

Clause:- ~~यदि~~ वह ताजमहल देखा होता यदि वह आगरा गया होता।

If he had gone to agra, he would have seen the tajmahal.

Note:- ★ Sub + Cannot (Can't) + help + V_4 + obj + comp.

Ex:- वह हँसे बिना नहीं रह सकती है।

she can't help laughing.

Date: ______ Page: ______

मैं अपने दोस्त से बात किए बिना नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

I cannot ~~help~~ talking to my friend.

वह अपने दोस्तों को मूर्ख बनाए बिना नहीं रह सकता है।

He cannot help making ~~fool of~~ his friend fool.

Sub + Cannot + have + obj (Noun/pronoun) + V_1 + obj + comp.

मैं आपको यहाँ बैठने नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

I cannot have ~~your freind~~ you seat here.

वह आपलोगों को वहाँ क्रिकेट खेलने नहीं दे सकता है।

He cannot have you play cricket there.

Might (सकना के अर्थ में)

might is Also Auxiliary verb It is Regarded as the Simple past tense (past form) of the modal verb 'may' But It is used to do denote the Sense of present tense and future tense too Sam form is used will all types of subject whether They are singular or plural a number It can Also never be used Alone without Any main verb It does not have Infinitive or participi-al In Any case In present tense do and does as Auxiliary verb The base form of the main verb (v1) that Also called Infinitive must be used with It but the sign of Infinitive (to) Always Remains understood hidden 'might' Light Other modal Auxiliary verb Express various sense and be cleared below one Any by one.

R-1

The modal verb might will certainly be used in place of the modal verb 'may' Indirect speech if Reporting clause in past tense.

Ex Direct speech:-
She said to her son," may you live long.
Indirect speech:-
She Blessed her son that he might live long.

Direct speech:-
He said to his class teacher, " may I come in sir.
In Direct speech.
He asked his class teacher Respectly whether he might go in.

R-2
The modal verb might in present tense or future tense is also used in the sense of asking for permission in this sense the use of might more politeness that that of 'may'

Aff — might + sub + V1 + obj + c
might + s + not + V1 + obj + c

Ex
① क्या मैं आपकी यह पुस्तक देख सकता हूँ।
might I see this Book of yours(more politness)
may I see this book of yours (Less palitness)
क्या मैं यहाँ कुछ पल के लिए बैठ सकता हूँ।
might I sit here for some moment
क्या प्रधानाध्यापक से मेरी बात हो सकती है
might I have a talk with the headmaster,

(Might > Must > should for denoting advise and suggestion)

Can > May > Might for denoting possibility

Rule:-3:- The model verb 'Might' is used to denote the sense of strong advise and suggestion

Aff:- Sub + Might + V_1 + obj + comp.

Neg:- Sub + might + not + V_1 + obj + comp.

Ex:- आप किसी अच्छे डॉक्टर से परामर्श करें।

you might consult a good doctor

आप इस रोग से छुटकारा पाने के लिए सुबह में व्यायाम करें।

you might take exercise in the morning to get rid of this disease

* यदि ऐसे किसी sentence में यदि 'हम' आ जाए तब केवल let us से बनेगा तथा और अन्य किसी subject के आने पर Might का प्रयोग होगा।

वे दोनों उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेश जाएँ।

> They both might go ~~to~~ abroad ~~foreign~~ to get higher education.

आप खाना खाने के तुरंत बाद न सोएँ।

> you might not sleep soon after ~~Just after~~ taking meal / food

Rule:-4:- The model verb 'Might' will certainly be used in Subordinate adverb clause to denote the sense of purpose if principle clause is in past tense.

Aff:- Sub + V_2 + obj + comp + that + Sub + Might + V_1 + obj + comp

or,

Sub + V_2 + obj + comp + that / so that / in order to / in order that / so as to (ताकि / जिससे कि) + Sub + might + V_1 + obj + comp.

Ex:- वह प्रतिदिन सुबह में टहला करता था जिससे कि वह खुद को स्वस्थ रखे।

He use to walk in the morning everyday so as to / so that he might ~~keep him to~~ himself healthy.

वह मेरे यहाँ प्राय: आता रहता है
He often come to me

वह कठीन परिश्रम करता था जिससे कि वह अपने वर्ग में प्रथम आ सके।

→ He worked hard so that he might stand first in the class.

वह परीक्षा-भवन में मेरी सहायता करना चाहा ताकि मैं अच्छा अंक प्राप्त कर सकूँ।

→ He wanted to help me in the examination hall, that i might get (obtain) good marks.

Rule:- 5:- in the comparison of 'may' the model verb 'Might' denotes less possibility that is to say might denotes doubtful possibility. it denotes 30% possibility. While 'may' ~~denotes~~ 60%.

(A)
Aff:- Sub + Might + V₁ + obj + Comp.
Neg:- Sub + Might + not + V₁ + obj + comp

Ex:- आज रात वर्षा हो सकती है।
It might rain tonight (30% chance)
i.e. It may rain tonight (60% chance)

आज वे दोनों वहाँ से घर वापस आ सकते हैं।
Today, they both might comeback to house from there (30%)
i.e Today, they both may comback to house from there (60%)

कल परीक्षा साढ़े दस बजे संचालित हो सकती है।
the examination might ~~the ex~~ be conducted ~~at~~ half past 10 (30%)
The examination may be conducted at half past 10 tomorrow (60%)

Date: ______ Page: ______

(B) Aff :- Sub + Might + be + V^4 + obj + comp
Neg :- Sub + Might + not + V_4 + obj + comp.

देश के कुछ भागों में वर्षा होते रह सकती है।
→ It might be raining in some part of country
वहाँ जोरों से हवा बहते रह सकती है।
→ ~~The~~ It might be blowing hard there.

(C) Aff :- Sub + Might + be (V¹) + ~~obj~~ + comp.
Neg :- Sub + Might + not + be (V¹) + ~~obj~~ + comp.

Ex :- इस थैले में कुछ हो सकता है।
There might be something in this bag.
इस पुस्तक में रोचक कहानियाँ हो सकती है।
There might be ~~a~~ interesting ~~story~~ stories in this book
वह अपने समय का महान नाटककार हो सकता है।
He might be a great dramatist of his time.

(D) Aff :- Sub + Might + have + to + V¹ + obj + comp.
Neg :- Sub + Might + not + have + to + V¹ + obj + comp.

Ex :- आपको वहाँ कुछ कहना पड़ सकता है।
You might have to say something there.
हमलोगों को अंग्रेजी बोलना पड़ सकता है।
We might have to speak ~~in~~ english

(E) Aff :- Sub + Might + have + V^3 + obj + comp.
Neg :- Sub + Might + not + have + V^3 + obj + comp.

Ex :- वह आपके इस सवाल को हल कर दिया होता।
He might have solved ~~to~~ this Question of yours.

वह जंगल में बाघ मारा होता।

→ He might have killed a tiger in the forest.

यदि वह विद्यालय गया होता तो उसे प्रधानाध्यापक के हाथों पुरस्कार मिला होता।

→ He might have got prise ~~if he had gone to school.~~ at the hands of headmaster if he had gone to school.

or. He would have got prise at the hands of the headmaster if he had gone to school. (Better)

Rule:- 6:- The model verb 'Might' can also be used as the polite request (विनम्र निवेदन)

Aff:- Might + sub + V_1 + obj + comp?

Neg:- Might + sub + not + V_1 + obj + comp?

Ex:-

क्या आप मेरे इस पत्र को छोड़ सकते हो?

Might you ~~leave~~ post this letter of mine?

क्या आप मेरे इस संदेश को मेरे माता-पिता के पास पहुँचा सकते हैं?

Might you convey this massage of mine to my parents?

क्या आप मुझे इस शब्द का मतलब समझा सकते हैं?

Might you explain the meaning of this word to me?

Rule:- 7:- The model verb 'Might' can also denote two things if present perfect form "(have + past participle (V_3))" is used with it

~~That the~~:

(A) That the work was done or not is not clearly known.

Pattern:- Date: Page:

Aff:- Sub + might + have + V_3 + Obj + Comp
Neg:- Sub + might + not + have + V_3 + obj + Comp
वह परीक्षाशुल्क जमा किया होगा।
He might have paid examination fee
वह मेरे दोस्त को कुछ पुस्तकें दिया होगा।
He might have given ~~some books to~~ my friend some book.
वे दोनों दिल्ली के मार्ग में रहे होंगे।
They both might have been on the way to Delhi.

(B) In spite of possibility no work was done in past time is clear:
Aff:- Sub + Might + have + V_3 + Obj + comp.
Neg:- Sub + Might + not + have + V_3 + Obj + Comp.
वह दौड प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया होता।
→ He might have participated in race competition

वह आपके इस सवाल को हल कर दिया होता।
→ He might have solved this question of yours.
मेरा दोस्त उस टीम का कप्तान रहा होता।
→ My friend might have been captain of that team.

Practice

Auxiliary verb 'might' Convert the following sentences into English with the model

1. क्या आप मुझे मुख्य डाक घर का पता बता सकते हैं।
→ Might you tell me the adress of main post office
2. क्या आप मुझे इस तरह के सवालों को हल करना सिखा सकते हैं,
→ Might you teach me how to solve these type of questions-
3. आने वाले समय खाद्य वस्तुओं की कमी बढ़ सकती है।
→ The ~~re~~ prices of food stuffs might increase in ~~deficiency of food~~ stuffs in upcoming time
4. वहाँ चारों तरह पानी ही पानी हो सकता है।
→ ✗ There is nothing but water all over there
✓ There might be nothing but water all over there

Blue

5. वह आपको निर्दोष साबित करने के लिए कुछ न कुछ की होगी।
→ He might have done something or other to prove you innoscent.
6. देश के पश्चिमी भाग में बर्फ पड़ सकती है।
→ It might be (have) to snow fall in western part of County
7. वे दोनों दुबारा बीमार पड़ सकते है।
→ They both might fall ill again.
8. वह कठीन परिश्रम किया जिससे कि वह सफल हो सके।
→ He worked hard in order that so he might be succeeful.
9. वह सुबह में टहला करता था जिससे कि वह दुबारा बिमार न पड़ सके।
→ He used to walk in the morning so that he might not fall ill again.
10. वह अपने बेटे को शहर भेजना चाहता था जिससे कि वह उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सके
→ He wanted to send his son to city so that he might get higher education

Could (सकना के अर्थ में)

Could is a model Auxiliary verb. it is considered as the past tense of the model verb 'can' but in some situation it is used to denote the sense of present tense too. Its same form is used with all types of subjects whether they are singular or plural in number. it can never be used alone without any main verb. it does not have infinitive or participial form in any case. In present tense the suffix "s or es", it can never be added to the last of "could". if it is used with the singular subjects of third person, in present tense "do or does" as the auxiliary verb. it can be used in any type of sentence in which 'could' is used as model auxiliary verb. The base form of (V1) that is also called infinitive. should neccesarily be used with it (could) but the ~~sine~~ sign of infinitive (to) always remains understood i.e hidden. Could like other model auxiliary verbs denotes different sense and meaning according to its different below. that are mentioned below systematically

Rule:-01:- The model verb 'could' will certainly be used instead of 'can' in indirect speech if reporting clause is in past tense

Ex:- Direct speech:- He said to me, "I can beat you easily."
Indirect speech:- He told me that he could beat me easily.

Ex:- Direct Speech:- He said, "Mohan, can you run 10 miles at a stretch".
Indirect speech:- He asked Mohan whether he could run 10 mile at a stretch.

सका होगा, सका होता,

Rule:- 2:- The model verb "could" is ordinarily use to denote the sense of power, potentiality, capacity or capability of a person or thing in the past time.

वह इसे उठा सकता था। → He could have lifted this → [उसके पास इसे उठा सकने की क्षमता थी लेकिन उठाया नहीं]

वह इसे उठा सकता है → He can lift this.

सकता था, सका, सकूँ, सके

* जब किसी वाक्य से पता चले कि

1. पहले क्षमता थी लेकिन अब नहीं है → sub + could + v¹ + obj + comp
2. क्षमता थी लेकिन कार्य नहीं हुआ → could + have

Sub + could + v¹ + obj + comp.

Sub + could + not + v¹ + obj + comp.

Ex:- जब वह युवा था तब वह लगातार 10 मील तक दौड़ सकता था।

→ He could ten miles at a stretch when he was young.

जब वह दस साल की थी तब वह रामायण का पाठ बाँच सकते थी।

She could reside The Ramayan when she was ten.

दस साल पहले वह किसी भी नदी को तैर कर पार कर सकती था।

He could swim across the ever any river, ten years ago.

विगत साल तक मेरे पिताजी बिना चश्मे का सामाचार पत्र पढ़ सकते थे।

Till last year, my father could reed the newspaper without glasses.

Date: ______ Page: ______

Note:- "Be able to" can also be used in place of could to denote the sense of power, potentiality, capacity or ability of a person or thing in past time

(A) Aff:- Sub + was/were + able + to + V_1 + Obj + Comp
Neg:- Sub + was/were + not + able to V_1 + Obj + comp.

मेरे दोस्त के अन्दर आपके किसी भी सवाल को 10 मिनट के अंदर हल करने की क्षमता थी।

→ My friend was able to solve even any question of yours ~~your question~~ within 10 minutes

or,

My friend could solve even any question of yours within 10 minutes

मेरे अन्दर उस गाडी को ~~खरिदने को~~ खरिदने की क्षमता नहीं थी।

unable

I was not able to buy that car.

I could not buy that car.

उससे एक भी शब्द नहीं बोला गया।

He was not able to speak even a word

He could not ~~unable~~ speak even a word.

मैं उसे नहीं हरा पाया।

I was not able to beat him.

I could not defeat him.

(B) Aff:- Sub + could + be + V_4 + Obj + Comp.
Neg:- Sub + could + not + be + V_4 + Obj + Comp.

वह आपसे अंग्रेजी में बात करते रह सकती थी।

She could be talking to you in english.

Date: ______ Page: ______

वे दोनों आपके साथ ग्रुप में कार्य करते रह सकते थे।
→ They both could be working ~~with you~~ in the group with you

Rule:- NO:-3:- The model verb "could" is also used in the sense of asking ~~for~~ permission politily. in the sense: its use is more suitable than that of can.
Aff:- Could + Sub + V_1 + obj + comp.?
Negi:- Could + Sub + not + V1 + obj + comp?

Ex:- क्या मैं सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम में भाग ले सकता हूँ?
Could i take part in cultural programme?
क्या मैं प्रधानाध्यापक से बात करने अंदर आ सकते हैं।
Could i go in to ~~meet~~ take ~~with~~ the principle?
क्या मैं यहाँ नहीं बैठ सकता हूँ?
Could i not sit here

Rule:- 4:- The model verb "could" is also used to denote the sense of possibility of any past event.
(A) Aff:- Sub + could + V^1 + obj + comp
Sub + could + not + V^1 + obj + comp.
आज रात वर्षा हो सकती थी।
It could rain tonight
कल परीक्षा साढ़े दस बजे हो सकती थी।
The examination could start at half past10.
(B) Aff:- Sub + could + be(V_1) + comp.
Sub + could + not + be(V_1) + comp.
नदी में सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त जल हो सकता था।
There could be sufficient water for irrigation in the river.

(F) होगा की नहीं

वह दस दिन के अन्दर स्वस्थ हो सकता था।
He could be healthy within 10 days.

हम दुबारा बिमार पड सकते थे।
We could ~~be~~ fall ill again.

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध था।
There could be political relation between India and Pakistance.

(c) Sub + could + be + V_4 + obj + comp
Sub + could + not + be + V_4 + obj + comp.

देश के कुछ भागों में जोरों से हवा बह सकती थी
~~There~~ It could be blowing hard in some part of country.

वहाँ जानलेवा बिमारियाँ फैलते रह सकती थी।
deadly diseases could be spreading over there

(d) Aff :- Sub + could + have(V_1) + obj + comp.
Neg :- Sub + could + not + have (V_1) + obj + comp.

Ex - उसके पास एक खुबसुरत घर हो सकता था।
He could have a beautiful house.
पुस्तके खरिदने के लिए तुम्हारे दोस्त के पास बहुत पैसा हो सकता था।
Your friend could have lots of money to buy the book

(e) Sub + could + have + to + V_1 + obj + comp.
Sub + could + not + have + to + V_1 + obj + comp.

Ex :- हमे पानी की तलाश में कहीं जाना पड सकता था।
We could have to go somewhere in search of water
हम दोनों को जुर्माना चुकाना पड सकता था।
We both could have to pay fine

Rule:- 5:- The modal verb 'could' can also denote two things if present perfect form (have) + past participle (V_3) is used with it (could)

(a) That in spite of (बदले में) power, potentiality, capacity or ability, no work was done in past time is clear.

(i) Aff:- Sub + Could + have + V_3 + obj + Comp.
Neg:- Sub + Could + not + have + V_3 + obj + Comp

Ex:- यदि मेरे दोस्त को दुबारा मौका मिला होता तो वह आपके इस सवाल का हल कर सका होता।

→ My friend could have solved this question of yours if he had got/had a chance again.

वह नदी के तेज धारा को तैरकर पार कर सका होता।

He could have swum across the fast current of river.

(ii) Sub + Could + have + V_3(been) + Comp
Neg:- Sub + Could + not + have + V_3(been) + Comp

Ex:- वह भारतीय टीम का कप्तान रह सका होता।

He could have been the captain of indian team.

वह अपने कार्य में व्यस्त रह सका होता।

He could have been busy in his work.

(b) In spite of power, potentility, capacity or ability, the work was done or not in past time is not clearly known.

(i) Aff:- Sub + Could + have + V_3 + obj + Comp.
Neg:- Sub + Could + not + have + V_3 + obj + Comp.

Ex:- शीला अपना आधिन्यास पुरा कर सकी होगी।

Sheela could have completed her assignment

भारी वर्षा फसल को पुरी तरह से बर्बाद कर सका होगा।

Heavy rainfall could have spoil the crop harvest completely

(ii) Aff:- Sub + could + have + V_3 (been) + Comp.

Neg:- Sub + Could + not + have + V_3 (been) + Comp

Ex:- वह किसी सडक हादसे के लिए जिम्मेवार ~~होता~~ रह सका होगा।

He could have been responsible for some road accident

वह अपने समय का महान खिलाडी रह ~~र~~ सका होगा।

He could have been a great player of his time.

(C) In spite of power, potentility, capacity or ability, no work was done in past time.

(i) Aff:- Sub + could + have + V_3 + obj + Comp.

Neg:- Sub + could + not + have + V_3 + obj + Comp.

Ex:- वह प्रत्येक विषय में विशिष्ट अंक प्राप्त कर ~~चुका~~ सकता था।

He could have got/secured distinction marks in each subjects.

वह आपके भाई को आसानी से हरा सकता था।

He could have defeat your brother easily.

मेरा दोस्त इस प्रश्नपत्र के सभी प्रश्नों को हल कर सकता था।

My friend could have solved all the question of this question paper.

(ii) Aff:- Sub + could + have + been + V_4 + obj + Comp.

Neg:- Sub + could + not + have + been + V_4 + obj + Comp.

Ex:- वह घंटो तक धुप में कार्य करते रह सकता था।

He could have been working in sun for hours.

मेरा दोस्त घंटों से नदी के तेज धारा में तैरते रह सकता था।

My friend could have been swimming in the fast current of river for hours.

Rule 6:- The model verb 'could' is also used in the sense of asking polite ~~request~~ question. in this sense, it is used in present and future tense.

Aff:- could + sub + please + V_1 + obj + comp?

Neg:- could + sub + not + please + v_1 + obj + comp?

Ex:-

क्या आप मुझे मुख्य डाक घर का पता बता सकते है?

Could you tell me the adress of Main post office

क्या आपके भाई से मेरी बात हो सकती है?

could i have a talk with your brother?

क्या आप मुझे इस शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ बताने की कृपा कर सकते है?

could you please tell me the literal meaning of this word?

क्या आप मुझे आधुनिक सभ्यता के दोषों के बारे में कुछ बताने की कृपा कर सकते है?

Could you please tell me something about the demerits of modern civilization?

Should (चाहिए के अर्थ में)

Should is a model Auxiliary verb. Its same form is used with all type of subjects whether they are singular and plural in number. It is regarded as the past tense of the verb "shall" but it is used to to denote the sense of present tense & future tense too. it can never be used alone without principle verb. It does not have infinitive or participial form in any case. In present tense the suffix 's' or 'es' can never be added to the last of should. when it is used with the singular subject of third person like wise in present tense 'do or does' as auxiliary verb can never be used in any type of sentence in which should is used as model auxiliary verb. The base form of main verb (V_1) that is also called infinitive must be used after it (should). But the sign of infinitive ('to') is always remains understood / hidden. 'should' like other model auxiliary verbs denotes various sense and meaning according to its different usage that are explained below systematically

Rule:- 1:- The model verb should will be used in place of 'shall' in indirect narration if reporting clause is in past tense.

Ex:-

D.S:- I said to my friend, "I shall help the poor students."

I.S:- I ~~suggested~~ ~~told~~ told my friend that I should help the poor students

D.S:- We said to her, "Shall we not help the government by

I.S:- We asked / ~~told~~ / enquired of her whether / ~~that~~ / if we should not help the government by paying our taxes.

Moral obligation → नैतिक बाध्यता के लिए

Rule-2 :- The model verb 'should' is also used to denote the sense of moral obligation and duty. in this sense. it is used in present tense and future tense.

* जब किसी वाक्य में चाहिए के तुरंत पहले कोई भी मुख्य क्रिया (Infinitive) आया हो तो ऐसे वाक्य को should के patter पर बनाया जाता है।

for model obligation (Morality) ~~& duty~~ → Must > ought > should
Must → Best

for Duty → Ought (Best) → हमें अपने माता पिता की सेवा ~~करनी चाहि~~ → we ought to serve our parents
→ Ought > Must > should

(A) Affi :- Sub + should + V_1 + obj + comp.
Neg :- sub + should + not + V_1 + obj + comp

Ex.- हमें अनाथ बच्चों की सहायता करनी चाहिए।
→ We should ~~do somm~~ help the ~~…~~ orphan childrens.

हमें पर्यावरण को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए।
→ we should do something to make the environment pollution free.

हमें अपने घर पर किसी का अपमान नहीं करना चाहिए।
We should not disgrace anybody at our house.

विद्यार्थियों को अपने माता-पिता के साथ-साथ शिक्षकगण का भी सम्मान करना चाहिए।
→ Students should respect the teachers along with their parents.

paying our taxes"

विद्यार्थियों को प्रतिदिन विद्यालय जाना चाहिए।
Student should go to school everyday.

निष्ठुर → hardhearted

Date: ______ Page: ______

(B) Aff:- Sub + should + V_1 (be) + Comp
Neg:- Sub + should + not + V_1 (be) + Comp.

Ex:- विद्यार्थियों को अपने अध्ययन के प्रति ईमानदार होना चाहिए
→ Students should be honest to their studies
तुम्हें अपने मालिक के प्रति वफादार होना चाहिए।
you should be faithful to your master

(C) Aff:- Sub + should + be + V_4 + obj + comp
Neg:- Sub + should + not + be + V_4 + obj + comp.

Ex:- आपको अपने बुड्ढे माता-पिता की सेवा करते रहनी चाहिए।
you should be ~~waiting upon~~ serving your old parents.
हमें मानवता की सेवा करते रहना चाहिए।
We should be serving humanity.
हमें सामाजिक बुराइयों को जड़ से मिटाने का प्रयास करते रहना चाहिए।
* We should be trying to ~~remove~~ eradicate the social evils.

(s/e — रहना चाहिए या रहनी चाहिए)

Note:- Sub + should + have to + V_1 + obj + comp (आपको वहाँ जाना ही चाहिए। you should have to go there)
Eg:- you should have to do something to save them.

Rule:-3:- The model verb 'should' will also denote the sense of 'past tense' when present perfect form 'Have + past participal (V_3)' is used with it (should).

(A) Aff:- Sub + should + have + V_3 + obj + comp.
Neg:- Sub + should + not + have + V_3 + obj + comp.

Ex:- आपको उन्हें घर जाने से रोकना चाहिए था।
→ you should ~~have~~ have ~~stopped~~ prevented them from going to home
प्रधानाध्यापक को उन्हें विद्यालय से निष्कासित नहीं करना चाहिए था।
→ The headmaster should not have rusticated them from school

Date: ________ Page: ________

तुमदोनों को दौड प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना चाहिए था।
you both should have participated/taken part in this race competition.

(B) Aff:- sub+ should + have + V_3(been) + Comp.
Neg:- sub + should + not + have + V_3(been) + comp.

Ex:- आपको अपने पिताजी के साथ होना चाहिए था।
you should have been with your father.

उसे धन के पीछे पागल नहीं होना चाहिए था।
He should not have been mad after money.
आपको अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति ~~इमानदार~~ जिम्मेदार होना चाहिए था।
you should have been responsible to your duty.

Rule:-4:- The model verb 'should' can also be used to denote the sense of possibility.
Aff:- sub + should + V_1 + obj + comp
Neg:- sub + should + not + V_1 + obj + comp
Ex:- कल परीक्षा ~~ठीक~~ साढ़े दस बजे शुरु होनी चाहिए।
Tomorrow ~~today~~, the examination should start at half past ten.
आज रात वर्षा होनी चाहिए
It should rain ~~today~~, tonight.
मेरी जेब में दो कलमें होनी चाहिए।
There should be two pens in my pocket.
इस साल वह कठिन परिश्रम किया है, उसे अपने वर्ग में प्रथम आना चाहिए।
→ He has worked hard this year, he should stand first in his class.

Rule:- 5:- The model verb 'should' can also be used in the sense of giving advice or suggestion.

Affi:- Sub + should + V_1 + obj + comp.

Neg:- Sub + should + not + V_1 + obj + comp.

स्वस्थ्य रहने के लिए आपको सुबह में व्यायाम करना चाहिए

You should take exercise daily to remain healthy.

उन दोनों को अब शराब पीना छोड़ देना चाहिए।

Now, they both should give up drinking wine (taking)

आपको इस तरह अपना समय नहीं बर्बाद करना चाहिए।

You should not waste your time ~~as~~ like this / this way / or in this way

Rule:-6:- The model verb 'should' in the comparison of "shall" denotes less possibility. It expresses the sense of doubt in statement.

Ex:- We shall be happy to see Mr Manglam (More possibility)

We should be happy to see Mr. Manglam (Less possibility)

★ Rule:-7:- The model verb 'should' can also be used in sub-ordinate adverb clause (condition indicating clause) to express the sense of possibility.

A) If + sub + should + V_1 + obj + comp, imperative clause

or, Should + sub + V_1 + obj + comp, imperative clause

or, Imperative clause + if + sub + should + V_1 + obj + comp.

If + sub + V^1/V^5 + obj + comp के स्थान पर If + sub + should + V_1 + obj + comp जब कम possibility हो और conditional sentence हो

(Future Indefinite)

Note → Ask him to go back home if he comes (present tense ↳ more possibility)
→ Ask him to go back home if he should come. (Less possibility)

• यदि वह आए (आएगा) तो उसे घर वापस जाने के लिए कह देना।

↳ If he should come, ask him to go back home.

or, Should he come, ask him to go back home.

or, ~~If~~ Ask him to go back home ~~sho~~ If he should come.

यदि वह परीक्षाशुल्क जमा न करे (नहीं करेगा) तो उसे वार्षिक परीक्षा में मत बैठने मत देना।

If he should not pay examination fee, let him not appear ~~seat him~~ at annual examination.

or, Let him not appear at annual examination If he should not pay examination fee

or, Should he not pay examination fee, let him ~~If he~~ not appear at annual examination,

(B) If + sub + should + V_1 + obj + comp, sub + shall/will + V_1 + obj + comp.

or, Should + sub + V_1 + obj + com, sub + shall/will + V_1 + obj + comp

or, Sub + shall/will + V_1 + obj + comp ~~if~~ + sub + should + V_1 + obj + comp

Note If it rains today, there will be no match there (More possibility)

(यदि आज वर्षा होगी तो वहाँ कोई मैच नहीं होगा। (Less possibility)

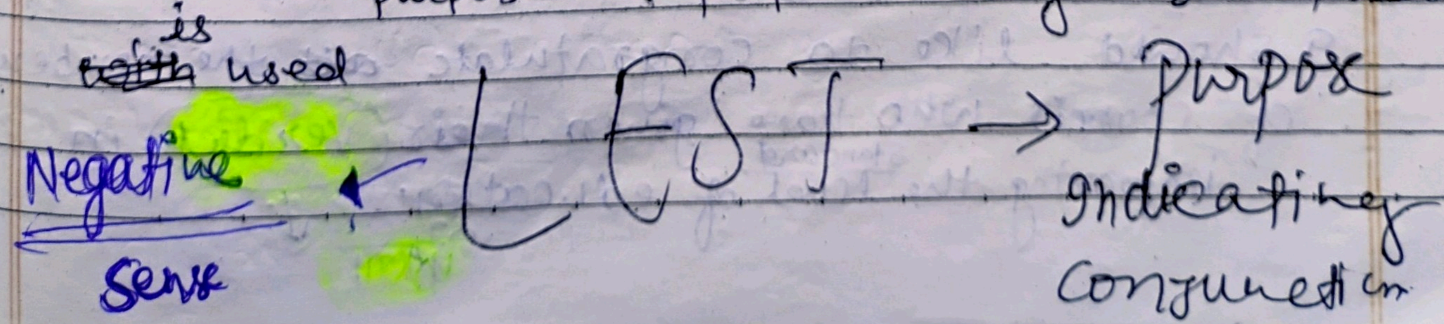
If it should rain today, there ~~will~~ be no match ~~today~~ there.

Should it rain today, there will be no match there.

There will be no match there If it should rain today

Future Indefinite

★★ Rule - 8 :- The model verb 'should' will certainly be used in subordinate adverb clause to denote the sense of purpose. it purpose indicating conjunction 'lest' ~~both~~ is used



Date: ______ Page: ______

A Imperative clause + LEST + Sub + should + V_1 + obj + comp.

1. धीरे-धीरे चलना जिससे कि/ताकि कहीं गिर मत जाना।

Walk slowly lest you should fall down.

2. कठीन परिश्रम करना जिससे कि/ताकि वार्षिक परिक्षा में फेल न हो जाना।

Work hard lest you should fail in the annual examination.

(B) Sub + V_2 + obj + comp. + LEST + sub + should + V_1 + obj + comp

1. वह परीक्षाभवन में मेरी सहायता किया जिससे कि मैं वार्षिक परीक्षा में असफल न हो जाऊँ।

He helped me in the examination hall lest i should get plucked / fail in ~~the~~ anual examination.

वह प्रतिदिन सुबह में व्यायाम किया करता था जिससे कि वह दुबारा बिमार न पड़ जाए।

He ~~took~~ used to take exercise daily in the morning lest he should fall ill again.

Rule! - 9!- The model verb "should" like to can also be used to make the statement polite (विनम्र) in the sense of wish.

Pattern Sub + Should + like + to + V_1 + obj + comp.

Neg!- Sub + should + not + like + to + V_1 + obj + comp.

मैं परिषद के उन सदस्यों को बधाई देना चाहूँगा जो शिक्षा के स्तर को कैसा सुधारने में अपना फैसला दिए है।

I should like to congratulate ~~all~~ the members of council who have given their (verdict) in improving the standard ~~level~~ of education.

verdict = फैसला

मैं उनदोनों को उनके विरोचित कार्य के लिए पुरस्कृत करना चाहूँगा।

I should like to award both of them ~~for~~ with prize for their heroic deed ~~work did~~

Rule:-10:- In conditional sentence, the model verb 'should' can also be used in the principle clause with which a subordinate adverb clause comes that expresses an real condition or imagination

pattern: If + Sub + were + Comp (Noun or pronoun in nominative case) + Sub + should + V_1 + obj + Comp +

Sub + should + V_1 + obj + Comp + If + Sub + were + Comp

यदि मैं पक्षी होता तो आसमान में उड़ता ~~है~~।

If i were a bird, i should fly in the sky.

यदि मैं तेरे जगह होता तो सचीव के पद को स्वीकार कर लेता।

I should except the post of secretary if I were you.

यदि कोई कल्पना या शर्त जिसकी पूर्ति ~~समय~~ संभव न हो तो उस sentence में should का प्रयोग would से better होगा

Practice

1. हमें गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों की ~~सेवा~~ सहायता करनी चाहिए।
→ We should help the poor and the needy.
2. आपको अंग्रेजी बोलना सिखने का प्रयास करते रहना चाहिए।
→ You should be trying to learn how to speak english.
3. आपको उन्हें जेल भेजना नहीं चाहिए था।
→ You should not have ~~sent~~ them ~~in~~ ~~police~~ jail.
4. मेरे इस थैले में ~~ढेर~~ चार कलमें होनी चाहिए थी।
→ It should have been four pens in ~~my~~ this bag of mine.
5. आपको अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति जिम्मेवार होना चाहिए।
→ You should be responsible ~~for~~ to your ~~duty~~ duty.
6. मेरा दोस्त स्वस्थ्य हो चुका है उसे दौड़ प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना चाहिए।
→ My friend has ~~been~~ become healthy, he should ~~participate~~ take part in this race competison.
7. मैं उन सभी छात्रों को उनके शानदार सफलता पर बधाई देना चाहूँगा।
→ I should like to congratulate all those students on their grand success.
8. यदि वह परीक्षाशुल्क जमा न करे तो उसे परिक्षाभवन में प्रवेश न करने मत देना।
→ ~~Don't~~ let him not enter in the examination hall if he should not pay ~~the~~ examination fee.
9. वह कठीन प्रयास करता था जिससे कि उसे प्रत्येक विषय में विशिष्ट अंक प्राप्त कर सके।
→ He ~~used to work~~ laboured hard in order that he ~~should~~ might get distinction marks in each subjects.
10. यदि मैं दुबारा बच्चा होता तो सारा दिन अपनी माँ के गोद में खेलता।
→ If i were a child again, i should be play in the lap of my mother ~~whole~~ all day.

11. वह कठीन परिश्रम करता था जिससे कि वह प्रवेशिका परीक्षा में असफल न हो जाए।

laboured

→ He ~~used~~ to ~~work~~ hard lest he should not fail in the entrance examination.

12. जल्दी करो! कहीं गाडी छूट न जाए।

→ Hurry up! Lest you should miss the train.

13. उसे धुम्रपान करना त्याग देना चाहिए।

→ He should ~~have to~~ give up smoking.

काश! मैं एक पक्षी होता।

Oh that! I were a bird. (were → V^2 of be)

Would that! I were a bird.

I wish! I were a bird

वह पढता है जिससे कि वह सफल हो सके।

He study so that he may / can succeed.

-: Would :-

Date: ____ Page: ____

would is a model auxiliary verb. It is conside-red as the past tense of the verb "will" but it is used to denote the sense of present tense and future tense too. Its simple forms is use with all type of subjects whether they are singular or plural in number. It can also never be used alone without principal verbs. It does not have infinitive or partipial form in any situation. in present "DO or DOES" as auxiliary verb can never be used in any type of sentence in which would is use as model auxiliary verb. The base form of verb (V_1) that is also called infinitive should alway be used with it but the sign of infinitive (to) always remains understood i.e hidden would like other model auxiliary verb. denote various sense and meaning according to its different uses that are explained below one by one-

Rule:- 1:- The model verb 'would' will be used in place of will in indirect speech if reporting clause is in past tense.

D.S:- He said to me, "if you help me, he will help you"
I.S:- He told me that if I help him, he would help me.

Rule:- 2:- The model verb "would" is also used to express the sense of (willingness and strong determination).

मैं आपके लिए सबकुछ करूँगा जो कर सकता हूँ।
I would do for you all I can. (willingness)

मुझसे जितना हो सकेगा, आपके दोस्त की सहायता करने का प्रयास करूँगा।

I would try my best to help your friend (willingness)

★ वह किसी तरह अपनी बात मनवा लेगी।

She would get/have her own way (determination)

सभी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद मैं वहाँ जाऊँगा। (determination)

I would go there in spite of all difficulties.

→ {जो आदत कभी थी अब नहीं है ⟷ used to / would} → habitual action

Rule:-3:- The model verb 'would' can also be used to denote discontinued habits (habitual action) in past time. In which time expression (adverb of frequency) is mentioned (कार्य लगातार न हो) Time indicating adverb.

Aff:- Sub + would + V_1 + Obj + Comp

Neg:- Sub + would + not + V_1 + Obj + Comp.

{would का प्रयोग उस आदत (कार्य) के लिए किया जाता है जो लगातार न हो अर्थात् (कभी-कभार) हो।}

वह धूल में खेला करता था → He used to play in dust

वह कभी-कभार मेरे घर आया करता था → He would come to my house seldom

Ex:- वह प्रत्येक सोमवार को मंदिर जाया करती थी।

She would go to temple to worship every monday.

वह समय-समय पर बच्चों को सामाजिक सेवा का प्रशिक्षण दिया करता था।

He would give the training of social service to childrens time to time

वह अक्सर मेरे यहाँ आया करता था।

He would often come to me

Date: ______ Page: ______

वह कभी कभार चाय पिया करती थी।

SHe would seldom take tea. ← done in present time,

→ To denote the sense of possibility of compulsion of work, which

Rule-4! - The modal verb "would" is also used to denote the sense of possibility

(A) Sub + would + V_1 + obj + Comp.
→ Sub + would + not + V_1 + obj + comp

वह उस विद्यालय में छात्रों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ाती ~~रहेगी~~ होगी।
→ He would teach students english in this ~~stud~~ school.

स्वस्थ रहने के लिए वह सुबह में टहलता ~~रहेगा~~ होगा।
→ He would walk in morning to stay healthy.

वह अपने घर पर कुछ-न कुछ करता होगा।
→ He would do something or other at his house

आज वर्षा होगी।
→ Today, it would rain.

(B) Sub + would + be($V_{1,2}$) + Comp.
Sub + would + not + be(V_1) + comp

इस समय वे दोनों खेल के मैदान में होंगे।
They both would be in the play ground this time.

वहाँ चारों तरफ गरीबी होगी।
There would be poverty all over there.

इस पुस्तक में रोचक कहानियाँ होगी।
There would be interesting stories in this book

सुबह में व्यायाम करना आपके लिए लाभदायक होगा।
To ~~take~~ exercise in the morning would be useful for healthy.

Date: ______ Page: ______

(C) sub + would + be + V4 + obj + comp
sub + would + not + be + V4 + obj + comp

Ex- आपका बेटा दस साल का हो रहा होगा।
your son would be getting on for 10.

वहाँ वर्षा हो रही होगी।
~~The~~ it would be raining there.

वह अपने कमरे में बच्चों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ा रही होगी।
SHe would be teaching students english in her room.

→ वर्तमान में किसी कार्य के होने की बाध्यता की संभावना को दर्शाता है।

(D) Sub + would + have + to + V_1 + obj + comp
Sub + would + not + have + to + V_1 + obj + comp

उसे उन सभी छात्रों को विद्यालय से घर वापस लाना पड़ता होगा
He would have to bring all those students back to home from school.

विद्यालय में राष्ट्रीय ध्वज मुख्य अतिथि को फहराना पड़ा होगा।
The cheif guest would have to hoist the national flag in school.

मेरे दोस्त को वहाँ पर सभी तरह का कार्य करना पड़ता होगा।
My friend would have to do all types of works over there

Note! Sub + would + be + having + to + V_1 + obj + comp. Eg:- मेरे दोस्त को धूप में कार्य करना पड़ रहा होगा।

(e) Sub + would + have + V_3 + obj + comp
Sub + would + not + have + V_3 + obj + comp

वह अपनी पुस्तकें अपने वर्ग कक्षा में छोड़ा होगा।
He would have left his books in his class rooms

वह वहाँ से कहीं और चला गया होगा।
He would have gone ~~at~~ somewhere else from there

will → would.

Date: ________ Page: ________

कुओं से पानी खिंचते हुए तुम्हें कोई नहीं देखा होगा)

No body (None) would have seen you drawing water from the well

उस शहर में वर्षों से गरीबी रही होगी)

There would have been poverty in that city

वह अपने समय का महान कलाकार रह चुका होगा।

He would have been a great artist of his time.

Subjunctive mood

Que 5:- The model verb 'would' ~~will~~ is be used in the principle clause to ~~express~~ denote the sense of unreal condition or imagination, if past indefinite tense is used in sub-ordinate adverb clause in conditional sentence.

(A) If + sub + were + comp (Noun or pronoun in nominative case) , sub + would + V_1 + obj + comp

or, were + sub + comp (Noun or pronoun in nominative case) , sub + would + V_1 + obj + comp.

or, sub + would + V_1 + obj + comp + if + sub + were + comp (Noun or pronoun in nominative case)

यदि मैं पक्षी होता / हूँ तो आसमान में उड़ता (उड़ूँ)

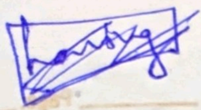
If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

Were I a bird I would fly in the sky.

I would fly in the sky if I were a bird.

यदि वह मंत्री होता तो राज्य से गरीबी दूर कर देता)

If he were a miniter he would remove the poverty from state ~~up~~



~~We shall be to play cricket.~~

यदि मैं तेरे जगह होता तो उन्हें वहाँ क्रिकेट नहीं खेलने देता।
I would not let them play cricket there if I were you.

(B) If + Sub + V_2 + obj + comp, Sub + would + V_1 + obj + comp
Sub + would + V_1 + obj + comp + if + Sub + V_2 + obj + comp.

1. यदि वह पटना जाता तो तारामंडल देखता।
If he went to patna, he would see the planetarium.
or. He would see the planetarium if he would went to patna.

यदि वह दुबारा गलती नहीं करता तो प्रधानाध्यापक उसे विद्यालय से नहीं निकालते।
The principle would not rusticate him from school if he did not make mistake again.
If he did not commit mistake again, the principle would not rusticate him from school.

Rule: 6. In conditional sentence the model verb 'would' will be used in principle clause if past perfect tense is used in subordinate adverb clause to denote such a condition that was not full filled.
{ऐसी वाक्य जो Affirmative में Negative sense देता है। ऐसी शर्त / कल्पना जिसकी पूर्ति न की गई हो}
~~यदि व~~

If + Sub + had + V_3 + obj + comp, Sub + would + have + V_3 + obj + comp.
or, Sub + would + have + V_3 + obj + comp + if + Sub + had + V_3 + obj + comp.
Had + Sub + V_3 + obj + comp, Sub + would + have + V_3 + obj + comp

यदि वह दुबारा गलती नहीं ~~करता~~ किया होता तो प्रधानाध्यापक उसे दण्डित नहीं ~~करते~~ किये होते।

If he had not commited mistake again, the headmaster would not have punished him

Had he not commited mistake again, the head master would not have punished him.

The headmaster would not have punished him if he had not commited mistake again.

यदि मैं वहाँ रहा होता तो उन्हें अंदर जाने नहीं दिया होता।

→ If I had been there, I would not have let them go in

Rule:- 7:- The model verb 'would' or 'would like to' is also used to denote the sense of ~~poli~~ wish politely.

Aff:- Sub + would + like + to + V_1 + obj + comp.
Neg:- Sub + would + not + like + to + V_1 + obj + comp.

मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि मेरा कर्तव्य क्या है।
I would like to know what is my duty.
मैं कुछ कहना चाहूँगा।
I would like to say something.

Rule:- 8:- The model verb 'would + rather/sooner' is used to denote the sense of preferance in the same tense the main verb (infinitive) that is used after ~~would~~ would + rather/sooner comes without its sign to.

Sub + would + rather / sooner + V_1 + obj + comp + than + V_1 + obj + comp

Ex:- मैं झूठ बोलने से अधिक मरना पसंद ~~करता~~ करूँगा।
I would rather die than tell a lie.
हम यहाँ ठहरने से अधिक घर जाना पसंद करेंगे।
We would rather (sooner) ~~to~~ go to house than stay here.

Rule:-8:- The model verb 'would you like' or 'would you mind' is used as the request to ask polite question.

[A] would + you + like + to + V_1 + obj + comp?
Neg:- would + you + not + like + to + V_1 + obj + comp?

Ex:- क्या आप चाय लेना पसंद करेंगे?
Would you like to take / have a cup of tea?
क्या आप मेरे साथ शतरंज खेलना पसंद करेंगे?
Would you like to play chess with me?

[B] would + you + mind + V_4 + obj + comp?
Neg:- would + you + not mind + V_4 + obj + comp?

Ex:- क्या आप दरवाजा बंद करेंगे?
~~will~~ would you mind closing the door?
क्या आप मुझे अपनी कलम उधार देंगे?
Would you mind lending me your pen?
(In the sense of asking for permission politely)

(C) would + you + mind + if + sub + V_2 + obj + comp?
or, Do + you + mind + if + sub + V_1 / V_5 + obj + comp?
↳ ~~In the sense of~~ asking

यदि मैं आपके बगल में बैठूँ तो क्या आपको आपत्ति होगी

or. Would you mind if ~~you~~ I seat beside you?
Do you mind if I seat ~~beside~~ beside you?

Rule:- 10:- In exclammetary sentence the model verb 'would' is also used to express unreal condition or imagination that can never be full filled.

Must is a modal auxiliary verb - its form always remain unchange that is why its single form is used with all types of subjects : whether they are singular or plural in numbers ; it can also never be used alone without any main verb it doesn't have infinitive or participal form in any case . in present tense the suffix "s or es" can never be added to the root of "must" when it is used with the singular subjects of third person . in present tense "do or does" as auxiliary verb can never be used in any type of sentence in which "must" is used as modal auxiliary verb. The base form of main verb (V1) that is also called infinitive should always be used without but the sign of infinitive (to) understand i.e hidden always ommited. Must like other auxiliary verbs denotes various sense and meaning in accordance with its different usage that are mentioned below systematically.

Must :- The modal verb "must" can be used to denote the sense of all three tenses → present past & future

you must have taken care of the injured player in the hospital. (in the past tense)

→ they both must have applied for the post (past tense)

→ we must start our work (present tense)

→ she must be waiting in the hostel (present tense)

→ he must file a writ petition next day (future)

[illegible]

→ you must pay the damages within 10 days (future)

Compulsion Cone & only → # MUST (अवश्य चाहिए के अर्थ में)

Date: ______ Page: ______

Must is a model auxiliary verb. its form always remain unchange that is why its single form is used with all types of subjects. whether they are singular or plural in number. it can also never be used alone without any main verb. it doesnot have infinitive or participial form in any case. in present tense the suffix 's or es' can never be added to the last of must. when it is used with the singular subjects of third person. in present tense "do or does" as auxiliary verb can never be used in any type of sentence in which 'must' is used as model auxiliary verb. The base form of main verb (V_1) that is also called infinitive should always be used with it but the sign of infinitive (to) always remains understood i.e hidden. Must like other auxiliary verbs denotes various sense and meaning in accordance with its different usage that are mentioned below systematically.

Rule:-1 :- The model verb 'Must' can also be used to denote the sense of all three tenses → present, past & future

→ you must have taken care of the injured player in the hospital. (in the past tense)

→ They both must have applied for the post (past tense)

→ Now, we must start our work (present tense)

→ She must be getting on for twenty (present tense)

→ She must file a writ petition next day (future)
  writ → याचिका दायर करना

→ you must pay the damages within 10 days (future)

Date: ______ Page: ______

Rule 2:- The model verb 'Must' is mainly used to express the sense of moral obligation, duty and compulsion. in this sense, it's use is more emphatic and suitable than that of should.

Compulsion के भाव को केवल Must ही दिखाता है, न तो ought दिखाता है और न ही should

Ex:- He must (have to) go to city.

(A)
Aff:- Sub + Must + V_1 + obj + Comp
Neg:- Sub + Must + not + V_1 + obj + comp.

हमें गरीबों और जरुरतमंदों की सहायता अवश्य करनी चाहिए

We must help the poor and needy.

किसी को अपना वादा अवश्य निभाना चाहिए|

One must keep one's promise.
(Some one) (his)

हमें यातायात के नियमों का पालन अवश्य करना चाहिए|

We must abide by (follow) the rules of traffic

(B) Sub + Must + V_1(be) + Comp.
Neg:- Sub + must + not + be (V_1) + Comp.

Eg:- हमें अपने देश के प्रति निष्ठावान अवश्य होना चाहिए|

→ हमें सभी जीवों के प्रति दयावान अवश्य होना चाहिए|

→ विद्यार्थियों को अपने अध्ययन के प्रति ईमानदार अवश्य नहीं होना चाहिए

(C) Sub + must + be + V_4 + obj + comp.
Neg:- Sub + must + not + be + V_4 + obj + Comp.

Advise (verb) सलाह देना	Advice (Noun) सलाह

Eg: हमें पर्यावरण को प्रदूषण की बुराइयों से बचाने का प्रयास अवश्य करते रहना चाहिए।

→

हमें इन सभी घायल यात्रियों की देखभाल अवश्य करते रहना चाहिए

→

Rule-3: The modal verb 'Must' is also used to denote the sense of order and prohibition in informal style.

Aff: Sub + must + v_1 + obj + comp.

Neg: Sub + must + not + v_1 + obj + comp.

Eg: तुमदोनों को सूर्यास्त से पहले घर वापस अवश्य आ जाना चाहिए (order)

→

अंधेरा होने से पहले यह कार्य अवश्य हो जाना चाहिए। (order)

→ यहां गाडियां अवश्य खडी नहीं की जानी चाहिए। (prohibition)

→

यात्रिगण को विमान के अन्दर धूम्रपान अवश्य नहीं करना चाहिए (prohibition)

→

Rule-4: The modal verb 'Must is also used to denote the sense of advice or suggestion. In this sense it is more emphatic & suitable than that of should.

(VC) 96

one → Indefinite pronoun | possessive Adj
ones → plural of one | possessive pronoun

Aff :- Sub + must + V_1 + obj + comp.
Neg :- Sub + must + not + V_1 + obj + comp.

1. तुम्हें स्वयं को बुरी संगति से दूर रखने का प्रयास अवश्य करना चाहिए।
→ You must try to keep yourself away from the bad company.

किसी को अपना समय अवश्य बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहिए।
→ One must not wast one's time.
Some one must not waste his time.

उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए आपको शहर अवश्य जाना चाहिए।
→

[B] Aff :- Sub + must + be + V4 + obj + comp.
Neg :- Sub + must + not + be + V4 + obj + comp.

1. स्वस्थ रहने के लिए आपको सुबह में अवश्य टहलते रहना चाहिए
(order) → you must be walking in the morning to remain/stay healthy.

(prohibition)
2. उनदोनों को अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ फ्रेंच भी बोलने का प्रयास अवश्य करते रहना चाहिए।
(prohibition)
→ They both must be trying to speak french together/along with English.

Rule:-5 - [A] In present tense "has to / Has got to / Have to / Have got to" can be used in the place of Must to express the sense of compulsion (obligation)

Eg: अब हमें इन फूलों को सिंचने का ~~प्रयास~~ कार्य अवश्य प्रारम्भ करना चाहिए।

Now we must start the work of irrigating the flowers.

i.e:- Now we has to / ~~Have got to~~ start the work of irrigating the flowers.

उसे सांस्कृतिक कार्य क्रम में भाग अवश्य लेना चाहिए।

Now, He must take part in cultural programme.

i.e He has to / Has got to take part in cultural programme.

[B] Like wise (In the same way) in future tense "Shall/will have to" / Shall/will have got to can be used instead of must to express the sense of compulsion / obligation

हम दोनों को कल विद्यालय अवश्य जाना चाहिए।

We both must go to school tomorrow

i.e! We both shall have to go to school tomorrow

उन्हें दो दिनों के अंदर अपना कार्य अवश्य प्रारम्भ कर देना चाहिए

They must start their work within two days.

i.e:- They will have to start their work within two days.

Rule:-6:- The model verb "Must" will also denote the sense of past tense if present perfect form have + past participle (V_3) is used with it.

[A] Sub + Must + have + V_3 + Obj + comp.
Sub + Must + not + have + V_3 + obj + comp.

आप दोनों को तैरना अवश्य सिखना चाहिए था।
you both must have learnt how to swim.

आपको उन्हें कारागार से अवश्य मुक्त नहीं करना चाहिए था।
you must not have set them free from jail.

आपको उन्हें बचाने का प्रयास अवश्य करना चाहिए।
you must have tried to save them.

(B) S + Must + have + V_3(been) + Comp.
Sub + Must + ~~ha~~ not + have + V_3(been) + comp.

तुम्हारे दोस्त को अपने मालिक के प्रति अवश्य वफादार होना चाहिए था।
your must have been loyal (faithful) to his master.

उसे अपने परिवार के प्रति इतना अत्यधिक निष्ठुर अवश्य नहीं होना चाहिए था।
He must not have been so much hard hearted to his family

Note:-07:- The model verb 'Must' like other ones denote the sense of possibility

[A] Sub + Must + V_1 + Obj + Com.
Sub + Must + not + V_1 + obj + Comp.

आज रात वर्षा होनी चाहिए।
It must rain tonight
उसे अपने वर्ग में प्रथम अवश्य आना चाहिए।
He must stand first in his class.

Date: Page:

कल मैच दो बजे अवश्य शुरु होना चाहिए।

The match must start at 2 'O' clock tomorrow.

(B) Sub + Must + be (V_1) + ~~obj~~ + Comp

Sub + Must + not + be (V_1) + Comp

Ex- वे दोनों अवश्य पागल होंगे।

They both must be maid.

आपके इस थैले में अवश्य कुछ होगा।

There must be something in this bag of yours.

(c) वे दोनो अवश्य खेल के मैदान में होंगे।

They both must be in the playground

आपका दोस्त तैरने में अवश्य निपुण होगा।

Your friend must be at ~~home~~ (expert) (hume) in swimming.

(C) Sub + Must + be + V_4 + obj + Comp.

Sub + Must + not + be + V_4 + obj + Comp.

मोहन अवश्य दस साल के रहा होगा।

Mohan must be getting on for 10.

वहाँ पर अवश्य अंधेरा हो रहा होगा।

It must be getting dark over there.

वह अपने कमरे में कुछ न कुछ अवश्य कर रहा होगा।

He must be doing something (or other) in his room.

(D) Sub + Must + have + V_3 + obj + comp.
Sub + Must + not + have + V_3 + obj + comp

आपने गाँधीजी का नाम अवश्य सुना होगा।
you must have heared the name of mahatma gandhi.

आपके पिताजी आपके लिए खिलौने ~~के~~ अवश्य खरीदे होंगे।
your father must have baught a toy for you.

वह दुबारा गलती अवश्य किया होगा।
He must have made mistake again.

वह किसी टीम का कप्तान अवश्य रहा होगा।
He must have been the Captain of some team.

प्राचीनकाल में यहाँ धार्मिक सहिष्णुता अवश्य रही होगी।
There must have been religious tolerence all over here in ancient time.

Rule-8: The ~~modek~~ modal verb 'Must' is also be used ~~in~~ ~~to~~ express the sense of ~~neccesity~~ necessity or requirement.
Sub + must + V_1 + obj + comp
Sub + Must + not + V_1 + obj + comp.

विद्यार्थियों को अपना अध्ययन करने के लिए चार बजे सुबह में अवश्य उठ जाना चाहिए।
→ The students must ~~wake~~ get up at 4 'o' clock in the morning to ~~study~~ start their study.

सरकार को देश की रक्षा करने के लिए एक सशक्त सेना का गठन अवश्य करना चाहिए।
The ~~goverment~~ government must build a powerful army to defend the country.

Date: Page:

Rule 9:- The model verb "Must" is also used to denote the sense of strong determination. (दृढ़ संकल्प)

Sub + must + ~~have~~ + V_1 + Obj + Comp

Sub + must + not + ~~have~~ + V_1 + Obj + Comp

हमें किसी भी ~~क्रिमत~~ कीमत पर सरहद की रक्षा अवश्य करनी चाहिए।

We must defend the border at any cost.

~~Rule~~ सभी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी हम भारतीय सिपाहियों को दुश्मनों का सामना करने के लिए सीमा रेखा के उसपार अवश्य जाना चाहिए।

→ In spite of all difficulties, we, indian soldiers, must go across the ~~bodd~~ border line to face the enemies

Ought (चाहिए के अर्थ में)

Ought is a also a model auxiliary verb. It was regarded as the main verb 'owe' but now it is used to denote the sense of present tense and future tense. It can never be used alone without main verb. It doesnot have the infinitive or participial form in any situation. Its same form is used with all types of subject whether they are singular or plural in number. the original form of main verb (V_1) that is also called infinitive should always be used with it but unlike other model auxiliary verb. The sign of infinitive (to) always remains appeared. Ought like other model auxiliary verb denotes different sense and meaning according to different usage that are explained below symmetically,

Rule-01 - The model verb 'ought' is generally used to denote the sense of moral obligation & duty. In this sense it's use is more emphatic and suitable than that of should.

[A] Sub + ought + to + V_1 + obj + comp

Sub + ought + not + to + V_1 + obj + comp

हमें अपने माता-पिता की आज्ञा का पालन करना चाहिए।

We ought to obey our parents. (Moral obligation).

किसी को अपना कर्तव्य करना चाहिए। (Duty)

~~One~~ Someone ought to do (perform) ~~one's~~ his duty.

विद्यार्थियों को नियमित रुप से विद्यालय जाना चाहिए।

Students ought to go to school regularly.

हमें गरीबों और जरुरतमंदो की सहायता करनी चाहिए।

We ought to help the poor and the needy.

[B] Sub + ought + to + be + V_4 + obj + comp.

Neg:- Sub + ought + not + to + be + V_4 + obj + comp.

1. हमें यहाँ अंधे और पीड़ितों की सेवा करते रहनी चाहिए।

→ we ought to be serving the blind and the sick.

2. तुम्हें नियमित रूप से कार्यालय जाते रहना चाहिए।

→ you ought to be going to the office regularly.

[C] Sub + ought + to + be (V_1) + comp.

Sub + ought + not + to + be (V_1) + comp.

विद्यार्थियों को अपने अध्ययन के प्रति ईमानदार होना चाहिए।

Students ought to be honest to their studies.

हमें अपने देश के प्रति आस्थावान होना चाहिए।

we ought to be loyal to our country.

Rule:-2:- In General way, the modal auxiliary verb 'ought and should' both can be used in place of each other.

Sub + ought + to + V_1 + obj + comp.

Sub + ought + not + to + V_1 + obj + comp.

तुम दोनों को समय नहीं बर्बाद करनी चाहिए।

you both ought not to waste time.

you both should not waste time.

उसे अपने घर जाना चाहिए।

He ought to go his house.

तुम्हारे दोस्त को विद्यालय में आयोजित वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना चाहिए।

your friend should / ought to take part in the debate competition held in the school.

Rule-3:- The model verb 'ought' can also be used to express the sense of past tense in present perfect form have + past participle (V_3) is used with it

Sub + ought + ~~have + to~~ to + have + V_3 + obj + comp

Sub + ought + not + to + have + V_3 + obj + comp

हमें उनदोनों को वहाँ से घर वापस लाना चाहिए था।

we ought to have brought both of them back to house from there.

आपको उन्हें अपने घर पर अपमानित नहीं करना चाहिए था।

you ought not to have insulted them at your house

प्रधानाध्यापक को कार्यालय में होना चाहिए था।

The headmaster ought to have been in office

आपको उनके प्रति इतना अधिक बेरहम नहीं होना चाहिए था।

you ought not to have been so much relentless to them

Rule-4:- The model verb 'ought' can also be used to express the sense of desirability (तीव्र इच्छा) and possibility

Sub + ought + to + V_1 + obj + comp

आज के दौड़ प्रतियोगिता में तुम्हारे भाई को जितना चाहिए।

your brother ought to win the race ~~copen~~ competition of today.

(Desirability)

Date: ______ Page: ______

पहला पुरस्कार मेरे दोस्त को मिलना चाहिए।

My friend ought to get first prise (desirability)

वह इस साल कठिन परिश्रम किया है उसे परीक्षा पास करनी चाहिए

~~He ought to pass the examination, he had laboured hard this year~~

He had labourred hard this year. he ought to pass the examination. (possibility)

वह सुबह में 6 बजे घर छोड दी। उसे अबतक कार्यालय में होना चाहिए।

→ SHe left the house at 6 in the morning. she ought to be in the office by now. (possibility)

आज का फुटबाल मैच रोचक था। तुम्हारे भाई को वहाँ होना चाहिए था।

The football match of today ~~is~~ was interesting. your brother ought to have been there (possibility).

→ only used for Main verb

was/were
is/am/are

| To go = जाना |
| To be → होना |

केवल क्रिया के लिए होता है

↳ used for Main verb, full verb, & helping/Auxiliary verb
↳ इसके बाद V, आ जाए

(be)

Eg: I am (F.V) a student

I am (A.V) running.

I shall be (MV) there

V_1	V_2	V_3	V_4	V_5
~~is~~ are	was/were	been	being	is/am

* Derived → Negative or Interrogative

↓

~~Cernal~~ Kernal sentence → Affirmative → Dare (Intransitively)

(A.V ↳ dare) (A.V → dare)

F.V

Marginal Modal Auxiliary verb

or

semi - modal verb (Dare/Need/Used to)

(In some special case - Dynamic verb) → (Stative verb)

DARE → हिम्मत

* 'Dare' main verb के रूप में Transitive and Intransitive दोनों तरह से use किया जाता है।
* Dare को Main verb बनाकर तीनो Tenses में तथा किसी भी sentence pattern में Main verb बनाकर use कर सकते हैं।

He dares to play with me
(V5) ↳ Intransitive → Main verb
↳ जब Infinitive तुरंत बाद आए

He dares me to fight
(V5) ↳ Transitive → तुरंत बाद Noun / pronoun आजाए

* He dare not speak to me
↳ V¹ → base form
(dare) ↳ Auxiliary verb

Note: Dare को Auxiliary verb के रूप में केवल ⟨ present Indefinite + past Indefinite ⟩ tense में ही use किया जाता है।

* जब dare, Transitive verb के रूप में रहे तब किसी भी Tense के किसी भी उपभागों में use नहीं करेंगे।

* Present and Past Tense के जिस sentence में do/does/did Auxiliary verb के रूप में आए तब केवल उसी sentence में dare, do/does/did को Replace करेगा

* यदि do/does/did जहाँ Main verb के रूप में आएगा उसमें dare, do/does/did को Replace नहीं कर पायेगा

He dare to play chess with me (Dare → Infinitive)
He does not dare to play chess with me
He dare (replace) not play chess with me.

A.V — dare ✓, dares ✗ — only Dare

Who does your work ✓
She does your work ✓

Who does go to temple ✗
She does go to temple ✓
→ because Emphatic का Interrogative नहीं होता है

Reason: Exception of Subject-verb Agreement

* Dare को Intransitive verb के रूप में ही use किया जाता है जब Dare auxiliary verb के रूप में हो क्योंकि ऐसे वाक्यों में dare do/does/did का स्थान लेता है। इसी स्थिति में Infinitive Main verb का काम करने लगता है।
&
Dare को Transitive verb के रूप में करने पर ऐसी घटना नहीं होती है।

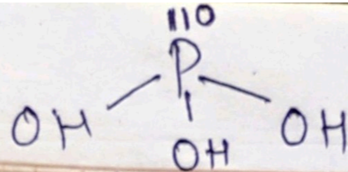
(for Dare as auxiliary verb)

Intransitive	Transitive
He does not dare to sit beside me (Replacement, Replacement)	He does not dare me to run (Replacement, No replacement)
→ He dare not sit beside me	He dare not (Sentence is incomplete)

Ex:- Does he dare to sit beside you (Replacement)
or, Dare he sit beside you. — Same अर्थ है (Transformation)

Does he not dare to sit beside you. — Same meaning
or, Dare he not sit beside you.

✓ Who dares to sit beside you? → इसमें Dare M.V है रूप में



Who does not dare to sit beside you. } same meaning
or, Who dare not sit beside you

How does he dare to sit beside you. } same meaning
or, How dare he sit beside you.

How does he not dare to sit beside you. } same meaning
or, How dare he not sit beside you.

In Past Indefinite tense

1. He dare to speak to me.
→ He did not dare to speak to me.
→ or, He dared not speak to me.

2. Did he dare to speak to you?
→ Dared he speak to you?

3. Did he not dare to speak to you?
→ Dared he not speak to you?

4. Who dared to speak to you?
Who ~~does~~ did not dare to speak to you.
or → Who dared not speak to you.

5. How did he dare to speak to you?
→ How dared he speak to you?

6. How did he not dare to speak to you?
→ How dared he not speak to you?

(Auxiliary verb के रूप में Dared का use होता है।)

Meaning of Dare (Dare का मतलब)

यदि किसी वाक्य में dare use किया गया है और वह Affirmative sentence हो, चाहे वह किसी भी Tense में हो या Interrogative / Q.word ही क्यों न हो वहाँ Dare का प्रयोग गुस्ताखी / दुस्साहस / ~~दुष्टता~~ धृष्टता होने के अर्थ में होता है।

He dares to sit beside me → वह मेरे बगल में बैठने का दुस्साहस करता है।
Dare he sit beside me? → क्या वह मेरे बगल में बैठने का दुस्साहस करता है?

* यदि किसी भी Negative sentence में Dare का use हुआ हो चाहे किसी भी Tense में हो या Interrogative / One-word क्यों न हो। Dare का प्रयोग साहस / हिम्मत करना के अर्थ में होता है।

He does not dare to sit beside me
or He dare not sit beside me
वह मेरे बगल में बैठने का साहस नहीं करता है।

Dare he not sit beside me?
क्या वह मेरे बगल में बैठने का साहस नहीं करता है।

* Dare का प्रयोग यदि Transitive verb के रूप में हुआ हो तो Dare का अर्थ ललकारना (to challenge) होता है। चाहे वह sentence किसी भी Tense में या Affirmative, negative or Interrogative ही क्यूँ न हो।

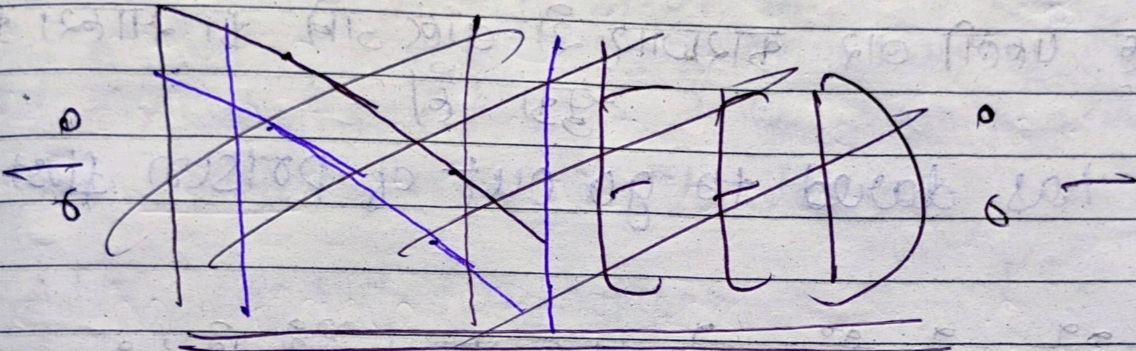
He dared me to fight him.
उसने मुझे लड़ने के लिए ललकारा।

I dare say you are Mistaken
शायद तुम गलत हो।

Adverb के रूप में
शायद → (I daresay) Perhaps

None dare sit beside me.
None dares to sit beside me.

Somebody dares to sit beside me
Any body does not ~~sit~~ dare to sit beside me
or, Any obody dare not sit beside me
or. None dare sit beside me



<u>Practice</u>

convert the following into english by using model auxiliary verb 'dare' as the main verb or Auxiliary verb were neccessary.

1. क्या आपके वर्ग में आपके बगल में बैठने का कोई दुस्साहस करता है ?

→ Dare ~~Some one~~ Any one sit beside you in your class ?
→ Does ~~someone~~ Anyone dare to sit beside you in your class?

2. क्या तुम्हारा कोई दोस्त प्रधानाध्यापक के समक्ष कुछ बोलने का साहस नहीं करता है ?

→ Dare any friend of yours not ~~Say~~ speak ~~something to Speak for~~ anything before the headmaster ?
→ Does any friend of yours not dare to ~~Say~~ speak ~~something to speak~~ anything before the headmaster?

(3)

Date: ______ Page: ______

3. आप उनमें से किसे मेरे साथ दौड़ने के लिए ललकारेंगे?

→ ~~Which of them~~ whom will you dare ~~from them~~ to run with me
which of them

4. विद्यालय के प्रांगण के बाहर आपसे बोलने का साहस कौन नहीं करता है?

→ Who dare not speak to you out of ~~school premises~~ the primises of school

who donot dare to speak to you out of ~~school~~ primises of school premises?

5. वह पहली बार कारागार से बाहर जाने का साहस कर चुका है।

→ He has dared to go out of prison first time.

6. आप मेरे कमरे में आने का दुस्साहस कैसे किए?

→ How dared you come to in my room? ✓

How did you dare come in to my room ✓

7. आपकी गाड़ी में बैठने का दुस्साहस कौन किया?

→ Who dared ~~you~~ to seat in your car? ✓

8. इसके पहले उनमें से कितने परीक्षाभवन से बाहर जाने का साहस किए होंगे।

→ How many of them had not will dare to go out of ~~pr~~ examination before ~~this~~?

9. मेरे एक दोस्त से लड़ने के लिए तुम्हें कौन ललकारता है।

→ Who dares you to fight ~~with~~ a friend of mine? ✓

10. आप मेरी कलम से लिखने का दुस्साहस क्यों किए।

→ Why dared you to write with my pen.

Why did you dare write with my pen.

I need a pen to write with.
I require a pen to write with.
I am [in need of] a pen to write with → phrase के रूप में

[To be in need of] → जरूरत होना → phrase

शायद आपका यह कथन सही नहीं है।
I dare say this statement of yours is not correct. ✓

→ चाहे कोई भी Tense / sentense / pattern हो

NEED (जरूरत होना / आवश्यकता होना)

* जब Need Transitive verb के रूप में आए तब उसका अर्थ चाहिए के अर्थ में भी हो सकता है। (जरूरत होना / या आवश्यकता होना के साथ)

Need का प्रयोग Auxiliary verb के रूप में केवल present indefinite tense में होता है। ~~Past indefinite tense~~ में नहीं होता है।

Modern English

He need go there	He needed to go there
He does not need to go there	He did not need to go there
He need not go there	He ~~Needed not~~ go there (X)

→ banned (use of need in Auxiliary verb in past indefinite tense is Banned)

↳ Exception of subj - verb Agreement

* Need का प्रयोग present indefinite tense में केवल Intransitive verb के रूप में ही हो सकता है। Dare की भाँति इसका प्रयोग Transitive verb, Auxiliary verb के रूप में P.I.T में नहीं किया जाता है।

* 'Dare' की भाँति 'need' भी subj - verb Agreement का Exception है।

→ He needs to write a book.
→ He does not need to write a book
or. He need not write a book.
→ Does he need to write a book
or. Need he write a book.
→ Does he not need to write a book.
or. Need he not write a book
→ Who needs to write a book?
→ Who does not need to write a book?
or. Who need not write a book?

Date: ________ Page: ________

→ Why does he need to write a book?
or. Why need he write a book?
→ Why does he not need to write a book?
or. Why need he not write a book?

★ Note:- जब बीते हुए समय में अनावश्यक कार्य हुआ हो तब हम Need को past tense में Auxiliary verb के रूप में use कर सकते हैं। ★

need + have + V_3 → past, in place of model verb, -ve में
कोई change नहीं (needed)

Ex:- You need not have brought this car because we are going to city by train.

पहले अनावश्यक साबित करना है (clause द्वारा) Just like you may have heared the name of Mon.

→ ऐसे sentense में need केवल A.V के रूप में आएगा। M.V के रूप में नहीं होगा। और need → model verb की जगह लेगा condition past के में होते हुए उसके साथ have + V_3 use होगा

→ ~~You did not need to bring this car because we are going to city by train~~

or.

~~You needed not ~~have~~ brought this car because we are going to city by train.~~

This is the reason because need is not used as A.V in place of did in past indefinite tense.

Convert the following into english with the help of semi model verb:-

1. तुम्हें वहाँ कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।
→ You need not ~~to~~ say anything ~~over~~ there ✓
or, You do not need to say anything there ✓
2. कल विद्यालय में परीक्षा देने के लिए आपको कैसी कलम की जरूरत पड़ेगी।
→ Which type of pen will you ~~have~~ need~~ed~~ to take examination in school tomorrow ✓

Business
Politics
Bihar No. 1

3. स्वस्थ रहने के लिए सुबह में व्यायाम करने की जरूरत किसे है?
→ who need to take exercise in the morning to stay healthy?

4. नया पोशाक खरिदने के लिए आपको कितना पैसा चाहिए।
→ How much money do you need to buy new dress?

5. तुम्हें इन फूलों को सिंचने की जरूरत नहीं थी क्योंकि वर्षा होने जा रही है।
→ you need not have irrigated the flowers because it is going to rain.

6. हमे जरूरत है नेता नहीं निर्माता की।
→ we need creator not a leader.

7. उनमें से किसे जुर्माना चुकाने की जरूरत / आवश्यकता नहीं है।
→ which of them need not pay fine.
→ which of them does not need to pay fine.

8. स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हमें क्या करने की जरूरत है?
→ what do we need to make situation normal

9. मुझे तुम्हारे किस दोस्त के साथ कार्य करने की जरूरत है?
→ with which friend of yours do I need to work

10. क्या उनदोनों को अंग्रेजी बोलना सिखने की जरूरत है?
→ Do they both need to learn how to speak English
need they both learn how to speak English

11. पत्र लिखने के लिए कलम की जरूरत किसे नहीं थी?
→ who did not need pen to write?
MV ← past

12. क्या उसे वाद विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने की जरूरत नहीं थी
→ Did she need to take part / participate in the debate competition?

:- USED TO :- (युस्ट टू)

— Different है।

Use → Used (युज्ड) (प्रयोग करना)
(V1)   (V2)

different

Used To (युस्ट टू) → ये अलग level का है भाई।

used to का use

Used To
- → as Main verb → केवल Intransitive verb के रूप में (Transitive के रूप में काम नहीं) → केवल past Indefinite tense में
- → as Auxiliary verb → केवल उसी वाक्य में use किया जाता है जब 'did' Auxiliary verb बनकर आया हो।

★ Discontinued Habit (+ adverb of frequency) → used का use
→ ऐसी Habit जो past में थी और present में नहीं है।

★ → जिस वाक्य के अंत में ता था, ते थे, ती थी के साथ आए और इसके साथ Repeatation of action का बोध हो तब उस वाक्य को used to / P.I.I के pattern पर बनायेंगे।

- He used to play in dust.
- He did not use to play in dust.
- or, He used not to play in dust.
- Did he use to play in dust?
- or, used he to play in dust?
- Did he not use to play in dust?
- or, Used he not to play in dust?
- Which boy used to play in dust?
- Which boy did not use to play in dust?
- or, which boy used not to play in dust.
- With whom did he use to play in dust?
- or, with whom used he to play in dust?
- With whom did he not use to play in dust?
- or, with whom used he not to play in dust?

Used to as an Adjective

Used to ⇌ Accustomed to → अभ्यस्त होना आदि
(Reversible equation)

→ (To be / Be) / become / get + used to + noun / pronoun / gerund (compulsory)

होना जरूरी है — neccessary when used to as an adjective.

He (is) used to noise → वह शोरगुल का अभ्यस्त है (To be क्रिया)
or, → He has become / got used to noise — चुका है
He was used to noise (वह शोरगुल का अभ्यस्त था)
He will soon get used to noise — जल्द ही होगा
He is getting used to noise. — हो रहा है

He is used to working in the sun
(working → gerund)

6. उनमें से कौन दो छात्र परिक्षाभवन में एक दुसरे की मदद करते थे।
→ Which two students of them used to help each other in examination?

7. वह अपने किस दोस्त के साथ शतरंज खेला करता था।
→ With which friend of his did he used to play chess?

1. क्या आपका दोस्त स्वयं को स्वस्थय रखने के लिए व्यायाम किया करता था?
→ ~~Used~~ Did your friend used to take exercise daily to ~~remain~~ keep himself healthy?

8. आप किसके साथ धुप में कार्य किया करते थे।
→ With ~~which friend~~ whom did you used to work in the sun?

9. उनमें से कितने अंग्रेजी बोलना नहीं सिखा करते थे।
→ How many of them used not to learn how to speak english?

2. क्या वह गरीब छात्रों की सहायता नहीं किया करती थी?
→ Used she not to help the poor students?

10. आप बहुत जल्द इस माहौल में रहने का अभ्यस्त हो जाएंगे।
→ You will get used to live in this environment very soon.

Date: ______ Page: ______

3. वह अपने किस दोस्त को मूर्ख बनाने का प्रयास करता था?
→ ~~He~~ which friend of your used he to make a fool ~~of~~?

11. मेरा दोस्त धूल का अभ्यस्थ नहीं था।
→ My friend ~~would~~ was not used to ~~playing~~ in dust

12. वे दोनों पैदल विद्यालय जाने का अभ्यस्थ हो चुके हैं।
→ They both had got used to go to school on foot.

13. तुम्हारा कौन दोस्त धूप में कार्य करने का अभ्यस्थ नहीं था?
which friend of your's was not used to working in the sun?

4. वह अपने कमरे में क्या किया करता था?
→ What did he used to do in his room?

5. विद्यालय में घंटी कौन बजाया करता था?
→ Who ~~did~~ used to ring the bell in the school?

14 ~~6.~~ उनमें से कितने बहुत पहले ही नदी में तैरने का अभ्यस्थ हो चुके थे?
→ How many of them had got used to swim in the river much earlier?

15. उनमें से बहुत इस माह के अंत तक नंगे पाँव दौड़ने के अभ्यस्थ हो चुकेंगे।
→ Many of them will have got used to running ~~on~~ their foot ~~at the last~~ till last of this month.

Practice.

Date: ______ Page: ______

1. केन्द्र सरकार को बेरोजगार स्नातकों के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए।

→ The central government should take ~~strong~~ any solid step for unemployed graduates.

2. हमें संक्रामक बिमारी के उन्मूलन के लिए सच्चा प्रयास करते रहना चाहिए।

→ We should ~~try~~ be ~~trying~~ endeavouring for ~~to~~ the eradicat~~ing~~ion of ~~the~~ infactous desease

3. प्रधानाध्यापक को उन्हें विद्यालय से निष्कासित कर देना चाहिए।

→ The ~~principle~~ head master should expel them from school.

4. इस समय उनदोनों को पुस्तकालय में होना चाहिए।

→ They both should be in the library @ this time.

5. तुमदोनों को अंग्रेजी बोलना सिखने का प्रयास करते रहना चाहिए

→ You both should be trying to learn how to speak English.

6. हमें इन सभी घायल यात्रियों को अस्पताल ले जाना चाहिए।

→ We should take all these injured (wounded) travellers to hospital.

7. किसी को अपना वादा निभाना चाहिए।

→ Someone should keep ~~wor~~ ~~his/her~~ his/her ones word./ promise.

8. आपको विद्यालय में अनुशासन का पालन करना चाहिए।

→ You should follow the discipline in the school.

9. अब उसे दुबारा गलती नहीं करनी चाहिए।

→ Now he should not committe the mistake again

10. तुम्हें स्वयं को सभ्य बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।
→ you should try to make yourself civilized.

Practice

24/02/23

1. यदि मेरा दोस्त जीवित होता तो मुझे यह नहीं करने देता।
→ If my friend were alive, he should not let me do this.

2. यदि वह तुम्हे अपनी सभी पुस्तकें देदे तो परीक्षाभवन में उसकी सहायता कर देना।
→ If he should give you all his books, help him in the examination hall.

3. मैं तुम्हारे एक दोस्त को उसके शानदार सफलता पर बधाई देना चाहूँगा।
(should like → विनम्र भाव के लिए)
→ I should like to congratulate a friend of yours on his grand success.

4. यदि वह अपने वर्ग में प्रथम नहीं आया (आयेगा) तो उसे विद्यालय की ओर से सभी तरह की सुविधाएँ नहीं मिलेगी।
→ If he should not stand first in his class, he will not get any type of facility on behalf of school.

5. तुम्हारे पिताजी को डाक से पैसा नहीं भेजना चाहिए था।
→ Your father should not have sent money by post.

6. कठिन प्रयास करना जिससे कि तुम अपने उद्देश्य में असफल न हो जाओ।
→ Try hard lest you should fail in your purpose.
Strive

7. हम उन्हें समाजिक सेवा का प्रशिक्षण दिये जिससे कि वे मानवता की सेवा में स्वयं को न रोकें।
→ We gave them ~~do~~

We gave them the special training of social service lest he should cease himself in the service of humanity.

8. मेरे जेब में सोने की बनी हुई दो अंगुठियाँ होनी चाहिए थीं।

→ There should be two rings made of gold in my pocket.

9. उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए आपको विदेश जाना चाहिए।

→ you should go abroad to get higher education.

10 वह सुबह में टहला करता था जिससे कि वह दुबारा बीमार न पड़े।

→ He used to walk in the morning lest he should fall ill again.

11. आपको इस तरह अपना पैसा बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहिए।

→ you should not waste your money this way.

12 हमें अपना कर चुका कर राष्ट्र के पुनर्निर्माण में केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता करना चाहिए था।

→ We should have helped the central government in the reconst-ruction of the nation by paying our taxes.

Practice

22/03/23

1. दस बजे के बाद कार्यालय में प्रवेश करने का दुस्साहस कौन करता है?
→ Who ~~do~~ dares to enter the office after 10 O'clock?

2. तुम्हारा कौन दोस्त प्रधानाध्यापक के समक्ष जाने का साहस नहीं करता है?
→ Which friend of yours does not dare to go before the headmaster?
→ Which friend of yours dare not go before the headmaster?

3. वह विद्यालय में किससे बोलने का साहस नहीं किया?
→ Whom ~~does~~ did he not dare to speak in the school?
or Whom dared he not speak in the school?

4. वह किसके साथ शतरंज खेलने का साहस नहीं करता है?
→ With whom does he not dare to play chess?
→ With whom dare he not play chess?

5. क्या वह आपकी पुस्तक छुने का दुस्साहस करता है?
→ Does he dare to touch your book?
→ Dare he touch your book?

6. वे दोनों कितनी बार छात्रावास से बाहर जाने का दुस्साहस कर चुके है?
→ How many times have they both dared to go out ~~side~~ of the hostel?

7. उनमेंसे कितने दौड प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने का साहस नहीं करेंगे?
→ How many of them will not dare to take part in the race competition?

8. वह तुम्हारे साथ लडने के लिए मेरे किस दोस्त को ललकारा?
→ ~~He did not dare any~~ Which friend of mine ~~does~~ did he dare ~~to~~ (obj) ~~you~~ to fight with you?

9. अब वह मुझे किसी के साथ दौडने के लिए नहीं ललकारता है
→ Now. He does not dare me to run ~~~~ with ~~someone~~ anyone
or. ~~Now He dare not~~

Date: ________ Page: ____

10. शायद आज रात वर्षा हो।
→ I dare say, It ~~may~~ will rain ~~today~~ tonight.

11. शायद आप सही हैं।
→ I dare say, you are right.

12. क्या वह किसी छात्र की पुस्तकें चुराने का दुस्साहस करेगा?
→ Will he dare to steal the books of ~~some~~ any student?

13. आप मेरे कमरे में आने का दुस्साहस कैसे किये?
→ How dared you (to) come into my room?
Or How did you dare to come into my room?

14. उनमें से कितने आपके बगल में बैठने का साहस नहीं करते हैं?
→ How many of them do not dare to sit beside you?
Or How many of them ~~donot~~ darenot sit beside ~~you~~?

15. वह अपने किस दोस्त को नदी को तैरकर पार करने के लिए ललकार चुका है?
→ Which friend of his has he dared ~~to~~ to swim across the river?

Excellent!
28/03/23

Need → Practice

1. क्या इनदोनों को विद्यालय में आयोजित वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने की जरुरत है?

→ Do they both need to participate in the debate competition organised / held in the school?

or. Need they both participate in the debate competition held in the school?

2. तुम्हें उनके खिलाफ कुछ कहने की जरुरत नहीं है।

→ You need not say anything against them.

or. you do not need to say anything against them.

3. क्या उसे कप्तान के खिलाफ बोलने की जरुरत थी?

→ Did he need to speak against the captain?

4. क्या तुम्हें वहाँ पर इन पुस्तकों की जरुरत पड़ सकती है?

→ Does he need these books over there?

you may / might need these books over there.

5. उसे स्वयं को निर्दोष साबित करने के लिए मेरे दोस्त की सहारा की would / could have जरुरत पड़ी होती।

→ He might / would have needed the support of my friend to prove himself innocent.

6. प्रधानाध्यापक को उन्हें कहाँ भेजने की जरुरत है?

→ Where does the headmaster need to send them?

where need the headmaster send them?

7. स्वस्थ रहने के लिए मेरे किस दोस्त को सुबह में टहलने की जरुरत है?

→ Which friend of mine needs to walk in the morning to remain healthy?

8. पत्र लिखने के लिए किसे कलम की जरुरत है?

→ Who needs a pen to write a letter?

9. सुबह में किसे दौड़ने की जरुरत नहीं है?

→ Who need not run in the morning?

or Who does not need to run in the morning?

Date: ________ Page: ________

10. पुस्तकें खरिदने के लिए तुम्हें कितने पैसे की जरुरत है?

→ ~~You~~ How much money do you need to buy books?

11. आपको क्या चाहिए।

→ What do you need?

12. इसे करने के लिए मुझे किसी चीज की जरुरत नहीं है।

→ I ~~need~~ do not need anything to do this.

~~I do not need~~

13. हमें जरुरत है नेता नहीं निर्माता की।

→ We need a creator not a leader.

14. तुम्हें इन सभी फूलों को ~~सींचने~~ सिंचने की जरुरत नहीं ~~चाहिए~~ थी क्योंकि वर्षा होने जा रही है।

→ You need not have irrigated/watered all these flowers because ~~it~~ it is going to rain. ~~Rain is going to happen.~~

it is raining.

15. उसे अपना घर बेचने की जरुरत नहीं थी।

→ She/He did not need to ~~send~~ sell her/his house.

16. आपको उनकी शिक्षा पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने की जरुरत नहीं है।

→ You need not spend ~~more~~ much money on their study.

or, You do not need to spend ~~more~~ much money on their study.

Date: ________ Page: ________

9. आप ~~इस~~ बहुत जल्द इस माहौल में रहने का अभ्यस्त हो जायेंगे।
used to
→ You will get accustomed to living in this environment very soon.

10. मेरा दोस्त धुप में कार्य करने का अभ्यस्त है।
used to
→ My friend is accustomed to working in the sun.

11. मैं इस तरह के चीजों का अभ्यस्त नहीं हूँ।
used to
→ I am not accustomed to this type/kind of things

12. वह पैदल विद्यालय जाने का अभ्यस्त हो चुका है।
→ He has got accustomed to going school by foot.
used to

13. आप नदी के तेज धारा में तैरने का अभ्यस्त हो सकते हैं।
→ You can get accustomed to to swimming in the fast current of the river
used

14. वह शोरगुल का अभ्यस्त था।
accustomed to
→ He was used to noise

15. वह पेंसिल से लिखने का अभ्यस्त हो गया होता।
→ He would have got accustomed/used to writing with pencil.

16. क्या वह धुल में खेला करता था?
→ Did he used to play in dust?
→ Used he to play in dust?

2. तुम्हारा कौन दोस्त अपने घर पर कुछ नहीं किया करता था?
→ Which friend of yours did not used to do anything at his house?
→ Which friend of yours used not to do anything at his house!

Date: ________ Page: ________

3. उनमें से कितने पैदल विद्यालय आया करते थे?
→ How many of them used to ~~play~~ go to school on foot?

5. क्या वह धुम्रपान नहीं किया करता था?
→ Did he not used to smoke?
or, used he not to smoke?

4. वह टेलिफोन पर अपने किस दोस्त से बात किया करता था?
→ To which friend of his did he used to talk to his friend on telephone
or, To which friend of his used he to talk to his?

6. आप स्वयं को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए क्या किया करते थे?
→ What used you to do to ~~ken~~ keep yourself healthy?
or, What did you used to do to keep yourself healthy?

7. ~~परीक्षा~~ परीक्षाभवन में आप किसकी सहायता किया करते थे?
→ ~~Which help~~ whom did you used to help in the examination hall?
or, whom used you to help in the exam. hall?

8. उनमें से कितने छात्र अंग्रेजी बोलना नहीं सिखा करते थे?
→ How many student of them did not used to learn how to speak English?
or, How many student of them used not to learn how to speak English?